The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by man, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII.--NO. 32.

WEEKLY EDITION.

JUNE 19, 1875.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club. *The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.*

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1875.

Making up the New Indian Commission.

The Secretary of the Interior, before leaving for his home in Ohio, where he will remain about a week, left instructions with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in reference to the *personnel* of the commission to negotiate the acquisition of a portion of the Sioux country. Telegrams offering a place on the commission were sent to Senators Allison, of Iowa, and Morrill, of Maine; Bishops Hare and Whipple, of the Episcopal Church; ex-Representative Comingo, of Missouri, and a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the late House. Messrs. Allison, Morrill and Comingo have accepted, and Bishops Hare and Whipple declined. In place of the latter, invitations have been communicated by telegraph to Bishops Amesand Havens, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It will be several days before the commission will have been perfected. The Secretary of the Interior has received enough applications for places on the commission to make a battalion. Amongst these is Mr. Wyncoop, of Pennsylvania. The selections will be made from persons of influence and character, fully known to the Department.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1875.

Reorganization of the Treasury.

The approach of the new fiscal year occasions anxiety in the minds of the various bureaus of the Treasury Department, in anticipation of the execution of the provisions of the act concerning reorganization and salaries. The law affects, to a greater or less degree, all the bureaus and in many respects will be a decided improvement on the present system. The most important change will be in the office of the First Comptroller. This bureau has never had a thorough reorganization, and is now run with essentially the same machinery that sufficed years ago, when the business was comparatively small. There will be four divisions: Warrant, Judiciary, Internal Revenue and Consular and Diplomatic. This arrangement, it is believed, will materially simplify the important and responsible duties devolving upon the First Comptroller. The readjustment of salaries and classes of clerks to the new schedule, will yet consume several weeks. The new organization will necessitate a reduction of force in some quarters.

Fees from Consulates Falling off.

The returns of fees from the consulates for the first three quarters, indicate that there will be a very material decrease of receipts from this source during the present fiscal year. These fees have amounted to upwards of $600,000 a year. The decline, unless the fourth quarter's returns increase the average, will be over $100,000. To decreased importations and the attendant decline of American shipping from foreign ports, is attributed the decline.

Chief Clerk of the Treasury.

The removal of the Chief Clerk of the Treasury, it is stated, is contingent upon pending investigations of some transactions whilst he was Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1875.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

George Stubbleline, postmaster at North Coventry, Chester county, *vice* N. Longnecker, absconded. William Ritter postmaster at Lochiel, Union county, *vice* D. Royer, resigned. John Rounds, postmaster at North Chenango, Crawford county, *vice* J. Stewart, removed for cause.

WEEKLY LIST OF U. S. PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending June 10, 1875. (Patents dated May 25.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

R. Briggs, Philadelphia, Center Valve for Gas Purifier.
G. F. Bringman, Philadelphia, Cartridge Box.
A. B. Goodall, Philadelphia, Joint for Lead Pipes.
J. N. Pierce, Philadelphia, School Seat.
T. Walker, Philadelphia, Safety Valve.
W. W. Harding, Philadelphia, Water Motor-Fire Plug.
C. Clay, Philadelphia, Bell Pull.
J. D. Conner and S. Fritz, Philadelphia, Car Coupling.
S. Deutsch, Philadelphia, Overalls.
L. S. Filbert, Philadelphia, Wood Pavement.
H. E. Nittinger, Philadelphia, Carriage Jack.
W. S. Reyborn and J. Martin, Philadelphia, Lightening Rod Standard.
W. G. Steinmetz, Philadelphia, Folding Umbrella.
W. Wallick, Philadelphia, Apparatus for Enameling Moldings.
E. H. Wiegand, Philadelphia, Process of Brewing.
J. Farraday, Chester, Wood Boring Machine.
J. T. Smith, Pittsburgh, Car Brake.
S. Strunz, Pittsburgh, Soap.
W. Haddock, Pittsburgh, Oscillating Valve for Steam Engine.
T. D. Morgan, Pittsburgh, Metallurgic Furnace.
R. H. Smith and J. Goldthorpe, Pittsburgh, Gas Apparatus.
Wm. Smith, Pittsburgh, Gas Retort.
A. Beck, Phillipsburg, Instrument for Scribing Stair Curves.
C. A. Eisenhart and E. E. Lauer, York, Wringing Machine.
H. B. Keiper, Lancaster, Table Hinge for Sewing Machine.
H. R. Moore, Erie, Reed Organ Attachment.
W. H. Whitman, Scranton, Potato and Seed Planter.
W. O. Hickok, Harrisburg, Paper Ruling Machine.
H. Keiser, Pottstown, Axle Box.
W. C. King, Union township, Manufacture of Glass Ware.
C. R. Patterson, Pittston, Planing Machine.
D. Savage and H. Coleman, Orangeville, Machine for Dressing Millstones.
Reissue—A. A. Freeman, Philadelphia, Car Axle Box.
A. Ralph, Philadelphia, Packing Machine.
Design—W. Martin, Philadelphia, Ornamental Star.
G. Hartzell, Philadelphia, Back for Lounges (3 cases.)

OHIO.

C. B. Beall, Hamilton, Planing Machine.
J. P. Bryan, Canton, Impalpable Soap.
S. B. Hopkins, Conneaut, Device for Heating Wagon Tires.
C. F. Morgan, Cleveland, Game and other Boards.
C. W. Reed, Chagrin Falls, Advertising Device.
J. C. Rorick, Wanseon, Butter Coloring Compound.
N. R. Cheadle, Delta, Stone Extracting Tools.
G. M. Cohen and G. Dietz, Cleveland, Music Leaf Turner.
W. Harper, Senecaville, Brake for Hay Wagons.
J. F. & L. Hess, Massillon, Eaves Trough Hanger.
A. Kendall, Cleveland, Governor for Steam Engines.
J. F. Merrill, Cincinnati, Fire Place.
E. Powell, Delaware, Fence Post.
J. M. Waters, Cincinnati, Tilting Chair.
J. White, Cleveland, Helical Cone Section Fan.
W. Wood, Canton, Bed Bottom.
C. Arndall and W. C. Runyan, Marathon, Fly Trap.
W. Burge, Maumee, Scaffold.
M. J. Carney, Toledo, Cylinder Can.
W. H. Castle, Geneva, Clothes Pounder.
W. H. Cloud and D. D. Craig, Freemont, Vehicle Seat.
H. W. Edson, Toledo, Vulcanizing Apparatus for Dentists.
C. O. Gardiner, Springfield, Thill Coupling.
E. Grab, Toledo, Permutation Lock.
J. Kisor, Nevada, Machine for Making Boxes.
R. Lee, Cincinnati, Mail Bag Fastner.
J. Lemman, Cincinnati, Pivot Chain.
G. B. Lyman, Dayton, Extension Table Slide.
A. J. Myers, Dayton, Stuffing Box.
C. Westerkamp, Cincinnati, Fracture Box.
Reissue.—J. J. Ralya, Cleveland, Stave Jointer.
J. J. Ralya, Cleveland, Plane Iron.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1875.

BILL KING ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Congressman-elect William S. King, indicted in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, was admitted to bail in $5,000 today. Gen. Butler moved in the Criminal Court that a day be set for his trial. The motion was opposed by District Attorney Fisher, and the Judge has the matter under advisement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1875.

LONDON SYNDICATE TO TAKE MORE BONDS.

It is expected that the London syndicate will, early next month, make another call on the Treasury Department for an additional number of new United States bonds, the money market being favorable to such investments.

THE WHISKY PROSECUTIONS.

The Treasury Department is confident that the proofs already obtained are sufficient to convict all "crooked" whisky distillers. The action of Government officers intrusted with the prosecution of alleged offenders is entirely satisfactory to the Department. Indictments have already been found against some of the distillers in the West. The trials will necessarily be delayed by the adjournment of the courts, but in the meantime the Government will fully prepare itself to make the prosecutions effective.

The Treasury Robbery—Loose Administration and Worthless Police—Lazy Doorkeepers and Watchmen—Visitors—No Prospects of Recovering the Money—The Railroad War—Col. Scott Out-Generals Garrett on the New York Mails—The President's Third Term Letter—Manufactured Interviews—Sherman's Book—How a Sensation was Spoiled.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 7, 1875.

The disappearance of the package containing upwards of forty-seven thousand dollars, even should the money never be recovered, will have one good effect and that will be to bring about many long needed reforms in the administrative control and internal police of the Treasury Department. Secretary Bristow has already accomplished much in the former, though there still remains a great deal to be done. In regard to the latter, there never has been any organized system. A troop of lazy, lounging doorkeepers and watchmen, white and black, are employed about the building, but selected as they are, through influence or favoritism, many being used out of office house, and sometimes in, in various capacities about the private establishments of officials, there is no demand for vigilance. There is not a moment in broad daylight, during office hours, but that a person could pass every watchman and out of the building with any sort of a package without attracting even a glance from the drowsy dozing men at the doors. It is admitted that the thief who stole the last package must have picked it up and walked out of the cash room or express office and by the watchmen without eliciting even a suspicion. This kind of vigilance where millions of the public money are more or less exposed in handling does not speak well for the police regulations of the Department.

Another cause of laxity arises from the assumption of the public because that they are the sovereigns of the land, they have a divine right to pry into every nook and corner of public property to gratify nothing more than an excessive curiosity. There are, of course, some places which are suitable for the admittance of a promiscuous crowd, and if some base born vandal thinks it the part of patriotism to clip a memento from the upholstery of an historic chair, or take a shaving out of some delicate molding or article of furniture, it might be considered part of the wear and tear incident to that boasted proprietary right which every American citizen claims to the possessions of the Government; but the liberty which has been hitherto granted to visitors of all kinds, classes, conditions and vocations, so that they have an air of curiosity combined with an external appearance of gentility, to roam through the money printing and counting bureaus, and vaults of the Treasury Department is wrong from beginning to end. It is true that a pass is required from the Secretary or his assistant or Treasurer to authorize the admission of any person not an employee to any of these branches of the Treasury, but no system governs the class of persons to enjoy the favor. The clerk in charge is busily engaged in showing a proper civility by explaining the various processes in the manufacture of paper money, from the issue of the clean paper up to the printing of the final seal. It is impossible for him to watch every movement of those with him. About a year ago two ten thousand dollar packages disappeared from the seal room, and no clue was ever reached to indicate how they were taken. The admission of visitors does not necessarily presume theft, but it opens the opportunity to professionals in this line and also lessens the responsibility of the employees. If a package of money reaches a certain person he receipts for it, and if it is not accounted for at the close of business it is reasonable to presume that he has some knowledge of its whereabouts. The Bank of England is practically closed to every one, high and low, but should such an extraordinary event transpire as the admission of some eminent capitalist or statesman a liveried escort is in attendance, and secret spies hover in the vicinity. The late robbery in the Treasury office was doubtless accomplished by some one connected with the office, perhaps with the aid of a confederate. During the same day, however, visitors were in the vault under the usual surveillance, but there is no record whatever of their names, so that had any one of these taken the money there would be no means of tracing him up, nor of identifying him. The notes, it is learned, were not entirely new, but had been used twice before. The life of a five hundred dollar bill is averaged at twenty years, they rarely being usep in the wearing transactions of current business. It was at first stated that the notes were new and that the numbers were known. This now turns out false.

In conversation with one of the detectives working up the case, it was very evident that no facts throwing the slightest shadow of a clue to the robbery have been gathered to give the men a starting point.

General Spinner feels the loss most keenly, both on account of his personal responsibility and the fact that he is now closing a long and honorable career as Treasurer of the United States. Unless the amount is recovered General Spinner will have to lose the money. It is possible, however, that Congress, as in previous instances of defalcation on the part of subordinates, will make good the loss. The amount is about the aggregate sum of General Spinner's worldly possessions. His sureties amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The railroad war which has been raging for some weeks between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Companies, has been varied by the skirmish between Col. Scott and Mr. Garrett on the question of carrying the mails between Washington and New York. Mr. Garrett came here about a week ago and orated most vociferously before the Postmaster General, against the position assumed by the Pennsylvania Company, as if that company had not a perfect right to manage its own business and control the privileges and facilities of its own road. The rhetorical display of this oratorical railroad magnat was of the most demonstative order, each period being rounded of, with a ponderous pounding of the Postmaster General's desk. This sort of reasoning had its due weight, which consisted mainly in dislocating the Postmaster General's ink pot and distributing the pens about the desk. Col. Scott, who does not believe in these windy demonstrations, quietly stated his proposition, and at the appointed time the Baltimore and Ohio President found himself in the negative. The new service over the Pennsylvania road, though as yet but a short time in operation, promises to give general satisfaction. The time between the two cities has been very materially reduced, and the mails are delivered at both ends with the greatest promptness and regularity. The business communities along the route hail the change as a great convenience. The Baltimore and Potomac (Pennsylvania) Company have also made a material reduction in the local rates of fare between Washington and Baltimore. Like cheap postage, the company finds that their receipts have largely increased owing to the greater passenger traffic between the two cities. The residents of Washington who can afford the time find it greatly to their advantage to do their shopping in Baltimore. The new schedule of fares is peculiarly advantageous to this class of passengers.

The President's third term letter is still the subject of captious comments by some newspapers and correspondents. The President's own comments on the subject in an interview your correspondent had with him on the day after the letter was written were given in this correspondence. While not seeking a third term himself his letter stated his views. Several accounts, purporting to have come from him, being so at variance with his position as a matter of principle and as stated to your correspondent, that further inquiry elicited the fact that they were wholly out of keeping with the dignity of the subject. There are those here who think it an evidence of enterprise to sit in their offices and dole out opinions of high officials, without even knowing the parties by sight. The President is not one to cater his views and opinions about, especially upon the third term question, upon which he has been so uniformly reticent. As far as Pennsylvania is concerned the coming campaign will receive such encouragement and support as can be extended in the interests of the service. The President believes in the principles of the Republican party, and can never do otherwise and be consistent with his career, so distinguished in war and peace.

The sensation writers at the Capital were checkmated in a scheme they had set on foot to excite a controversy between the President and General Sherman, on the subject of the latter's Memoirs. The only authentic expression of opinion by the President was obtained by your correspondent in an interview with the President the day before his departure and published in the COMMERCIAL. The President spoke of it as a good book, and less open to criticism than he had supposed it would be from what he had heard about it. This semi-official announcement in the COMMERCIAL spoiled three columns of matter which had been concocted here for a New York paper in anticipation of the President's censure of the book. The small fry of the rebellion seem to be most exercised about Sherman. DEB. R. K.

NEW GRENADA.

Particulars of the Earthquake—Several Cities Destroyed.

PANAMA, June 4.—The following particulars of the recent terrible earthquake have been received by letter from Salazar, dated May 19th: At 11:10 A. M. yesterday, 18th, a severe earthquake visited this city and region. In this city a church fell and several houses were destroyed, and some people were killed. The city of Circinta is entirely destroyed, only a few families being saved. The "Botica Alemania," a German drug store, was set on fire by a ball of fire which was thrown out of the volcano, which is constantly belching out lava. This volcano has opened itself in front of Santiago. In the region called El Alto de la Giracha, San Cayetano was destroyed and a portion of Santiago. In Gramalate there was great destruction. Arboleda, Cucutilla and San Cristoval are nearly destroyed, principally the four last. The population of these towns is estimated as follows: San Cayetano, 4,000; Santiago, 2,000; Gramalate, 3,000; Arboleda, 5,000; Cucutilla, 5,000; San Cristoval, 16,000.

The section of country referred to embraces the regions around about where Columbia and Venezuela join the Columbian portion, embracing the State of Santander. It is in some respects the most productive part of this republic, and its coffee is famous the world over. San Jose de Neircuta, at the time of the disaster, had a population estimated at about 1,800, and it had a large commercial business, and was a great depot for coffee and cacao for shipment either through the Venezuelan ports or down the Magdalena to Panama. The shock was felt sharply in Bogota and adjoining sections. A gentleman who was at the time in Facataitvia says that the movement lasted for three-quarters of a minute. It was also slightly felt in Bananquiella.

THE MINING DIFFICULTIES.

Operators Decline all Compromise—Two Workmen Shot on Saturday.

POTTSVILLE, June 12.—To-day the Executive Board of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association met at Shamokin, with a view to some compromise in that region, but the meeting was unattended by a single coal operator. The board have appointed a meeting in Pottsville for Tuesday, to arrange a compromise with a committee of the Coal Exchange, but it is reported that the Executive Board of the Coal Exchange have refused them an audience and have determined to make no compromise whatever.

Two men, named Kilgore and John Leary, were shot at Forestville this afternoon, while coming from work. It was at first reported that both were dead, but later advices state that they are still alive. One is literally riddled, having seven rifle balls in his body. The other man is shot in the arm and hip, and his recovery is very doubtful. They were found in the mountains about 5 o'clock P. M., between Forestville and Thomaston. Both men live at Forestville.

TEXAS.

Heroic Treatment Administered to Cattle Thieves by State Troops.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, June 12.—This morning Capt. McNeely, of the State troops, with a few of his men, pursued and, after a forced march of twenty-five miles, overtook a band of twelve cattle thieves, about twelve miles below this place. They showed fight, and in the engagement which ensued the whole band of raiders were killed. McNeely lost one man killed (Berry Smith), two horses killed and one wounded. He recaptured 250 head of stolen cattle.

CALIFORNIA.

Republican State Convention.

THE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sargent presided. The Convention adopted strong anti-railroad resolutions, which were supported by Mr. Gorham in a vigorous speech, denouncing the Central Pacific. Pacheco was withdrawn as a candidate for Governor, and T. G. Phelps was nominated by acclamation. Joseph M. Cavis was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and O. H. Hallet for Secretary of State.

The rest of the ticket nominated is as follows: Controller, J. J. Greene; Surveyor, R. E. Gardner; Treasurer, William Beckman; Attorney General, E. D. Sawyer; Clerk of Supreme Court, G. J. Taggart; Superintendent of Public Instruction, E. C. Carr.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted: The Republican party of California, in State Convention assembled, makes the following additional declaration of principles, reaffirming the State platform of 1871 and the National platform of 1872:

First—That we have undiminished confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, U. S. Grant, and join our political brethren throughout the Union in a cordial, earnest support of his administration, in the fullest recognition of his illustrious career in the military and civil service, and in condemnation of that rancorous party spirit which prompts his and our enemies to unjust attacks on him as similar to those to which his great predecessors, Washington, Jackson and Lincoln were subjected during their administrations.

Second—That the letter addressed by the President to the Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Republican Convention, upon the subject of his succession, is a full and complete refutation of the slanders of those who charged him with intriguing for a re-election, and that we accept it as an explicit *finale* to the third-term agitation created by our enemies solely to arouse jealousies and dissensions in the Republican party.

Third—That the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, added to that instrument by the requisite votes of three-fourths of the States of the Union, are as sacred and binding as any of its provisions; that they are to be maintained by the enforcement of all Congressional enactments, notwithstanding the opposition, secret or avowed, of the Democratic party and of hostile White Leagues in the Southern States.

Fourth—That the conduct of that portion of the people in the South, who defy the Fifteenth amendment and seek by intimidation or force to prevent the lawful exercise of the elective franchise by the great body of colored citizens residing therein, is a rebellious defiance of national authority; that the attempt to prevent the election of the next President by the people, is calculated to arouse the worst passions of men and to disturb the peace of the nation, and should be met by all law-abiding citizens, North and South, as an effort to revive the flames of civil war. While admitting that an honest difference of opinion exists as to the extent of the conspiracy against a constitutional election of a President in 1876, we deem it well to caution the people against slumbering in the face of danger.

Fifth—That, with all our countrymen of whatever section who yield obedience to the Constitution and laws and who do not defend or justify those who do not obey them, we desire to cultivate fraternal relations, without regard to mere party differences, and will at all times unite with them to promote justice and good order and public tranquility.

Sixth—That the cost of the State and the several county governments can and ought to be reduced one-half, and to that work the next Legislature ought to address itself. This can be done by a readjustment of the public business, the curtailment of the large list of officers and employees, such a reduction of salaries and fees as will place public servants on a footing, as to compensation, with persons in private business, and abate the almost universal preference for public over private employment; honesty and economy in the maintenance of the various institutions of the State, a total abandonment of the practice of voting the people money's to institutions which were called into existence without State action, and by additional checks and safeguards to render official peculation difficult of concealment and surer of punishment when discovered.

The seventh resolution demands the punishment of citizens adopting corrupt practices.

Eighth—That the Republican party will aid in the development of the resources of the State by all legitimate means. As it appears that the agricultural capabilities of large sections cannot be fully shown unless some practicable system of irrigation is adopted, the Republican party demands of the Legislature that it assume control of the water of the various lakes and rivers, subject only to mining and mechanical rights, and provide for its distribution over the largest possible area of irrigable land, by the adoption of a comprehensive system that shall make irrigation works, to be constructed for this purpose, part and portion of the realty of the various districts, to be wholly subject to the control and management of the owners of irrigable lands therein.

Ninth—That the freedom of the State from ecclesiastical control, is of equal importance with the maintenance of religious freedom from State control; that the school institutions of the State being established as a preventive of the crime and poverty which attend ignorance, we will tolerate no interference with them from any quarter; that any effort to divide the school fund for the purpose of supporting sectarian schools with a portion thereof, shall be met with all the resistance in our power.

Tenth—That the Central Pacific Railroad is a State corporation, and as such is amenable to the laws of the State concerning corporations; that the relations of the company to the nation are simply those of agent and principal—debtor and creditor, so far as their property within this State is concerned; that the power of the State over said corporation is far from having been surrendered by the act of the Legislature of April, as claimed by that company, but was rather affirmed thereby, in these words: "Said company to be subject to all the laws of this State concerning railroad and telegraph lines;" that the right to regulate fares and freights, whenever it exists, is a condition annexed to the franchise, and necessarily vested in the government by which the franchise has been granted; that the right to regulate tolls is one of the essential franchises of railroad corporations, and the power to regulate these is simply the power to regulate the franchise under which they are collected, and the power must be exercised by the authority creating the corporation; that the existence of the Central Pacific corporation and its rights to operate roads in California, rest exclusively upon the authority of the State laws; that its natural character is limited to certain functions, which it derived, by the State's consent, from Congress, such as the right to operate its road outside of the State, to create liens upon its entire line in favor of the National Government and other creditors; that, as a necessary result of the foregoing, while Congress has the right to regulate tolls over the road on through and inter-State traffic, the State Legislature has the absolute and exclusive power to regulate rates of freight and fares between all points within this State; that experience has shown that railroad companies, while left uncontrolled, naturally look exclusively to their own interests and often disregard the interests and convenience of the public they were created to serve, whereby unreasonable rates for freight and fare have been and are still imposed, unjust discrimination made against communities and classes of merchandise, and many settlements and towns inconvenienced and even seriously injured for the building up of localities in which members of Congress are interested; that we recommend that the people should exact in advance, from candidates for the Legislature, an unequivocal pledge, first that they will, if elected, vote for such a reduction of freights and fares as will leave to railroad companies a fair income on the actual cost of the construction of the road and allow for maintaining and operating the same, to enable them to meet their just obligations, that they will, to that end, institute a thorough investigation into the affairs of corporations, as they have ample power to do, in order to ascertain the cost of the construction of the road and the annual outlay for maintaining and operating the same, and that they will, in adjusting the tariff of freights and fares, abolish all unfair discrimination between the same classes of merchandise and equalize rates between different localities, having due regard to grades and curves.

Eleventh—That while the Republican party disclaims any sympathy with indiscriminate war upon associated capital, with a blind disregard of its rights, it is entirely independent of all corporate power, it is opposed to all schemes in State, county and city, whereby, under pretense of promising gas and water to communities or irrigation for farming, a few men seek to enrich themselves by imposing heavy burdens upon the people; it repels all attempts of corporations to force into office, through Republican conventions, men who will guard their interests rather than those of the public, and expects to be judged by its acts and the character of its candidates, rather than by the false accusations of its enemies who, after having had the executive power of the State for the past eight years divided equally between them, can present no better claim for public confidence than loud and empty professions of horror at the alleged corruptions and profligacy in public affairs which they themselves have managed and controlled.

The twelfth resolution invites the cooperation of the farming interest in carrying out the measures of the platform.

The thirteenth resolution deprecates dissension in the Republican ranks, and invites unity of action in the approaching Presidential election.

HARRISBURG.

Session of Board of Pardons—Four Applications, out of Fifty, favorably Considered—Death Sentences of Lynch and Briceland to be Commuted to Imprisonment for Life.

HARRISBURG, June 10.—The Board of Pardons closed its session last night at midnight.

Fifty applications were considered, of which four were recommended for pardon, five were held under advisement and all the rest refused.

The only application granted from Allegheny county, was that of Richard Ennes, sentenced for larceny. Those refused from Allegheny county, were David J. R. Rine, larceny; Robert Richmond, larceny; James Donahue, selling lottery tickets; Robert Ray, felonious assault; Moses Hickenbottom, felonious assault; Joseph Laufman, fraudulently making a written instrument; Joseph Nolen, larceny, Amos Martland, assault with intent to rob; John Madden, misdeameanor; Thomas Dowling, assault with intent to rob.

The recommendation of the board that the death sentences of Ambrose E. Lynch, of Allegheny county, and Henry Briceland, of Washington county, be commuted to imprisonment for life, was formally entered on the minutes, and if the recommendation is approved by the Governor, a warrant will be issued consigning them to the Western Penitentiary.

The board adjourned until the first Tuesday in August.

REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR.

Man-of-War Cumberland Visited by Divers in Hampton Roads—Recovery of the Safe, Containing Sixty to One Hundred Thousand Dollars—A Petrified Human Body Discovered.

NORFOLK, VA., June 11.—Captain Brown, of the schooner J. C., arrived here to-day with the iron safe of the United States man-of-war Cumberland, which was run into and sunk in Hampton Roads by the Confederate ram Virginia, in 1862. Divers had been at work on the wreck ten years, having in view the recovery of the safe. The lucky man had only been at the wreck forty-eight hours when he found the safe buried in three or four feet of mud. The water at that place is seventy-eight feet deep. By the explosion of a torpedo, the safe was cracked and as it was hoisted on deck a few pieces of gold coin dropped out. It is generally believed that the safe contains between sixty and one hundred thousand dollars gold. The safe and treasure belong to Capt. Brown and O. E. Maltby, of this city, and Herbert Smith, of Detroit, Michigan. While Capt. Brown was searching the wreck, he came across a petrified human body in a perfect state. The Captain supposes the body to be that of an officer, and intends to return and get it.

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Sixteen Thousand Lives Destroyed.

HAVANA, June 11.—News has been received here, by way of St. Thomas, of a terrible earthquake in New Granada. The destruction was greatest in the valley of the Cauca, on the Venezuelan frontier. It is reported that 16,000 lives were destroyed by the calamity.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Atrocious Murder near Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 12.—A Murfreesboro special to the *Union and American* says: "Mrs. W. R. Jarrett, whose residence is near the Salem pike, about seven miles southwest of this place, after preparing her children, yesterday afternoon, for an evening visit, sent them, in charge of a servant, to Col. Morgan's, a near neighbor, telling them she would follow as soon as she could get ready. About two hours later, say 6:30 P. M., her husband, in company with Mr. Dink Lawrence, returned home and there found his wife, whom he had left but a few hours before, in the cold embrace of death. A negro, named Jesse Woodson, is accused of the crime, and is now under arrest. If, at the Coroner's inquest, he is proven guilty, he will hardly live to see to-morrow's sun. Mr. Jarrett has a store a mile or so from home, and was at the store when the murder was committed. Sixty-three dollars was missing, and robbery was evidently the sole motive of the atrocious crime. The Coroner went out to investigate the mystery to-day, but has not yet returned. The death of Mrs. Jarrett has cast a gloom over a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Later, 8:20 P. M.—Jesse Woodson was found guilty at the Coroner's inquest and brought here and placed in jail. Mrs. Jarrett, before marriage, was a Miss Wooldridge, of Franklin, Tennessee. Woodson, the murderer, was brought to this city this afternoon for safe-keeping and to save him from mob violence.

Another Arrest in Philadelphia in the Government Bond Cases.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—This morning Joseph Calvert, *alias* Button Joe, was arrested upon a charge of being interested in the negotiation of the United States bonds which were stolen in the West. The arrest is based on the affidavit of Dr. Miiville, one of the accused parties in the Hilt cases, who alleges that he received from Calvert two registered bonds of the United States, one for $5,000 and the other for $10,000, which he returned to Calvert. It is alleged that these two bonds are the fruits of a robbery committed in Ohio, and were originally in the name of a Mrs. Scott.

Suicide in Sandusky.

SANDUSKY, June 11.—A man named Frank Ward, supposed to be from Findley, Ohio, committed suicide in this city this morning, by shooting himself through the heart. Cause unknown.

Defalcation at Norwich, Connecticut.

NORWICH, CONN., June 11.—It was discovered to-day that Charles C. Fuller, President, and J. T. Mowery, Treasurer of the Chaplin Paper Company, have absconded, leaving outstanding obligations estimated to amount to $70,000, the greater part of which is believed to be in forged notes.

Negro Lynched near Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, June 14.—The principal residents of Anne Arundel county, in which the outrage upon Miss Jackson was committed by a negro named Simms, came into this city early this morning, and, proceeding to the jail, searched the jailor and found the keys. They then went to the cell of the negro Simms and, finding him chained, dragged him away without releasing him from his irons, and taking him a short distance from the city, near the railroad track, hung him to a tree, where he now hangs. A large number of citizens visited the place to-day. The mob was well provided with pickaxes, crowbars and other instruments for gaining admission to the jail, had they met forcible resistance. The negro did not say a word when taken away.

An Historic Desperado Assassinated.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Tom McGehan, a notorious desperado, made famous by the tragic end of his counsel, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who lost his life in explaining some points on the trial of McGehan for the murder of a man named Meyers, was assassinated and killed in his saloon, on Basin street, Hamilton, Ohio, at 12 o'clock last night. There is no clue to the assassin.

Piper Indicted for the Boston Church Murder.

BOSTON, June 14.—In the Superior Criminal Court this morning, Thomas W. Piper was indicted for the murder of the child Mabel H. Young, in the belfry of the Warren avenue church a few Sundays ago.

Auditor Clinton, of Louisiana, Indicted.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—The Grand Jury this morning presented four indictments against State Auditor Charles Clinton; two for misdemeanor in office, one for extortion under color of office, and one for embezzling $20,000 of the State funds. Bail has been fixed at $23,500. The Auditor was served with copies of the indictments and paroled by the Sheriff until 3 P. M.

Gov. Kellogg has addressed a formal request to the Judge of the Superior Criminal Court to extend the present term, or call an extra session of the court, for the purpose of bringing the charges against State Auditor Clinton to an immediate termination. He has also instructed the Attorney General to prosecute the case without delay.

POLITICAL.

Missouri.

KANSAS CITY BOARD OF TRADE EXERCISED OVER THE INDIAN POLICY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 11.—A resolution was passed by the Board of Trade to-day, asking the President for his policy in regard to the Indian treaties and the Sioux Indians. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress protesting against further steps toward blocking up civilization by settling all savages on land in one of the richest portions of the nation.

CANADIAN STEAMER LOST.

The Vicksburg Goes Down in an Ice Field.

OVER FORTY LIVES LOST.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The steamship State of Georgia, which arrived this morning, brought five seamen of the Dominion Line steamship, Vicksburg, from Montreal for Liverpool, which was sunk by the ice Thursday, June 1. Several men were picked up June 5th, nearly dead from exposure, but since then have been rapidly improving. They tell a fearful tale of distress. Other boats were launched, with numbers of passengers, but the greater number were seen to perish without getting into the boats. The Vicksburg went down in the midst of ice, and the boat was surrounded by icebergs and field ice when picked up. The other boats have not yet been heard from.

The five men rescued had their feet and legs very much swollen, so much so that their boots had to be cut from their feet. They are still suffering from their great exposure to wet and cold, but are recovering as fast as could be expected.

James Crowley's statement—We left Quebec Thursday morning, May 27, with a ship's crew (sixty men all told), eight saloon passengers (five gentlemen and three ladies) and about twenty in the steerage, of whom four were females. The weather was fine until nine o'clock Sunday evening, May 30, when we fell in with field ice and were soon surrounded by it. The ship was stopped until daylight, when we proceeded again with but little ice in sight. At 9:30 P. M., on Monday, all hands were called to shorten sail. The ship was stopped amongst heavy ice and headed to the south, when we proceeded at full speed to get clear of the ice. At twelve o'clock, at half speed, we struck the ice. The engines were immediately reversed. The ship struck heavily aft, on the port quarter, carrying away the fans of the propeller, and a hole was knocked through the plates on that quarter, through which the ship made a great deal of water. We got sails over and stopped the hole up, so that but little water came in. All hands were employed in heaving the cargo overboard. The second officer and myself were taken from the cargo to clear away the boats. This was about six A. M., Tuesday, June 1. The captain ordered the forward wells to be sounded, and six inches of water was found, the after steerage then being full of water. The main hold wells were also sounded, and five feet and a half of water found. The captain called me on to the bridge and told me not to mind the boats, and then called everybody aft and told them to have no fears, as he could take the ship to St. Johns, Newfoundland. It was then discovered that the fires in the engine room were drowned out. The captain then gave orders to launch the boats, with their respective crews, and told them to mind that the distance from St. Johns was one hundred and twenty miles northwest. I proceeded to launch No. 1, which was my boat, and it was capsized in lowering, losing the chronometer watch, charter, rudder and part of the provisions. She was full of water. O'Brien and I baled her partly out, when Grogan, Wilkinson and Williams jumped in. We could not hang on to the ship, owing to the sea on and the ice about. O'Brien saw the captain on the bridge beckoning the boat back, we having drifted about one hundred and fifty yards from the ship. We saw the second officer's boat lowered all clear, with nine hands and himself in her. She came round the bow and pulled to windward about sixty yards. The ship sunk about ten o'clock, floating boat No. 2 from her chocks, with the chief officer and about thirty people in her. She got clear and pulled to windward. O'Brien, after the ship went down, saw the captain and some persons floating on a bale of hay among the wreckage. We tried all we could to pick them up, but owing to the boat being half-full of water and the ice about, were not able to do so. We shipped our mast, kept company with the other boats for about two hours, and then lost sight of them to the westward. We decided then to steer south, to get clear of the ice, and hove the boat to with an oar and a bucket, as a drag, till daylight Wednesday morning. We had in the boat about three gallons of water, forty pounds of bread, wet with salt water, and a compass, which did not fall out when the boat capsized. Again we put sail on the boat and steered south, the wind blowing from the northward and westward throughout and bitterly cold. About four o'clock P. M. hauled the boat's head to the northeast till Thursday morning, then tacked to westward till about three o'clock in the afternoon; and again lay to with drag till nine o'clock in the evening, when we took on the drag and made sail and stood to the northeast till Friday morning at daylight. Tacked to southwest till midday, tacked again to southeast till morning, when about half-past ten o'clock, we sighted your ship. We got out oars and pulled away dead to windward till you picked us up. I think that forty-odd people, with the captain, went down with the ship. We had blankets in our boat for the three ladies and the stewardess, which were lost when the boat capsized. We saw no ladies in the chief or second officer's boat.

MONTREAL, June 11.—The steamship Vicksburg was an iron vessel, considered the best ship of the Dominion Line and was about 2,500 tons. Her value is stated at $325,000, fully insured in England. Her cargo consisted of 52,466 bushels of wheat, 7,945 bushels of peas and 92 head of cattle. Torrance & Co., agents of the Dominion Line, say that the Vicksburg had only fifteen steerage passengers on board.

OTTAWA, ONT., June 11.—A passenger by the Dominion steamer Quebec, who arrived in this city yesterday, reports that that vessel spoke the Vicksburg just as the latter was about encountering the ice, and that the captain of the Quebec warned the captain of the ill-fated vessel not to risk the passage, as it was only with difficulty that the Quebec was enabled to get through.

ST. JOHN, N. F., June 12.—Nine of the crew and three passengers of the Vicksburg were brought here by an American fisherman. The following are their names; Parker Greenwood, James Callaghan, Wm. Ryan, James Dorran, William Jones and James Walter, seamen; John Curtin, John Redmond and Martin Lee, firemen; John Pergelly, Bryan McShane and Richard Corbett, passengers. Her Majesty's steamer Swallow has left St. John in search of the missing Vicksburg boats. The mate's boat was upset and lost an hour after leaving the ship.

ST. JOHN, N. F., June 14.—The survivors of the Vicksburg disaster who reached here on Saturday, report that six boats were lowered from the Vicksburg. Two capsized alongside, one two hours after leaving the vessel, and one of their own was picked up. One of the two boats unaccounted for was no doubt that containing the five men who arrived at New York. The captain and officers are said to have behaved well, but the seamen acted badly. The captain and women went down with the vessel. Another vessel has sailed to search for the missing boat.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

Report of Colonel Forsythe from Bismarck—The Party on their Way Home.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The following dispatch was received at Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's headquarters here to-day:

BISMARCK, D. T., June 12, 1875.

We left Ft. Buford at 6 P. M. Wednesday, May 26th, and reached the mouth of the Big Horn river, by the use of steam alone, at 8 A. M. Wednesday, June 2d. Our running time was eighty-eight hours and forty minutes; distance traveled from Ft. Buford, 400 miles; from the mouth of Powder river, 165 miles; pushing on from Big Horn, we had to work our way up the Yellowstone by the use of lines and spars, passing Pompeii's Pillar and Pryor's river, but finally were compelled to turn back when within about twenty miles of Clark's fork, having reached a point on the Yellowstone 250 miles above Powder river and 485 miles from Fort Buford. In descending the Yellowstone, we had a rise in the river as far as Powder river, but from there to Big Horn the water was falling and the marks on the banks showed that our stage of water was at least two feet below the usual spring rise. The minimum depth of water, by soundings, on Wolf rapids was eight feet, and on the main Buffalo rapids seven feet. We steamed over both of them without the least trouble. We also ran up the Big Horn river for a distance of twelve miles, when we found that the channel was so obstructed that it would not pay to try to go any higher. This river is about one hundred and fifty yards wide at the mouth, the water muddy, and the valley proper narrow and rough, with plenty of cottonwood along the stream. The water of the Yellowstone, above the Big Horn, is clear. I feel justified in saying that for three months of each year the Yellowstone is navigable from its mouth to the mouth of the Big Horn, and if reports are true it is much better than the Upper Missouri for the same period. We saw and killed, during our trip, buffalo, elk, deer, mountain sheep and bear, and caught trout above Pryor's river. There is any quantity of pine and cottonwood for all building purposes from Tongue river as far west as we went or could see. We saw no Sioux on the river, but ran on to 350 lodges of Crows above Pryor's river, who were on their way down to the Big Horn country to hunt. We leave this morning for Chicago.

[Signed.] J. W. FORSYTHE,
Lieut. Colonel and Military Sec'y.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

REPORTS OF MORTALITY IN FIJI ISLANDS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Lords, to-night, the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, announced that the Government had received dispatches confirming the reports of frightful mortality among the natives of the Fiji Islands, from epidemic measles. He also said that the authorities of the islands had been telegraphed to spare neither expense nor exertions to stop the progress of the disease. They have also been instructed to take precautions for the preservation of the peace, disturbances being apprehended in consequence of the belief of the natives that the pestilence has been purposely imported into the islands.

ADDRESS OF THE POPE TO AMERICAN STUDENTS.

The Pope, in reply to an address presented to him on the first instant from the students of colleges in America, thanking him for the elevation of Archbishop McCloskey to the Cardinalate, alluded to the excellent reception given to the appointment in America, and added: "It seems that the harvest in America is ripe and laborers alone are wanting. You are preparing yourselves for that work. Preach especially by example, in order to convert that great nation."

HOUSE OF COMMONS—AMENDMENTS TO THE LABOR LAWS.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Common, this evening, Mr. Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, introduced bills amending the labor laws. They provide that breaches of contract calculated to cause public injury by work-people employed in a public capacity, as in supply of gas and water, shall be dealt with criminally. All other cases shall be regarded purely as matters of civil contract, to be settled by the county courts. The law against picketing is to continue in force; defendants, however, are to have the option of a trial by a justice or jury. In regard to strikes, no agreement to do any non-criminal act in relation to disputes between masters and workmen, shall be punishable as a conspiracy. The bills were read the first time.

ARRIVAL OF THE RIFLE TEAM.

QUEENSTOWN, June 14.—The steamship City of Chester has arrived here, from New York, with the American rifle team on board.

LONDON, June 14.—The American rifle team, which arrived at Queenstown to-day on the steamship City of Chester, was met outside the harbor by a delegation from the Corporation of Dublin and the Irish Rifle Association. Among the delegation, were Mayor Leech, the captain of the Irish team and Alderman Manning. The Americans were escorted to Queenstown and, upon their arrival there, met with an enthusiastic reception from the population. They left for Cork by the evening train. They will proceed to Dublin to-morrow. On the arrival of the team at Queenstown they received from the Police Inspector licenses to carry arms during their stay in Ireland.

CORK, June 14.—The American rifle team arrived here this evening and had a hearty welcome from the people. The members of the team are much gratified at their reception on this side, which they say is quite equal to the ovation given them on their departure from New York.

CORK, June 14.—A dinner was given tonight to the members of the American rifle team and accompanying friends. Major Leach, on the part of the Irish team, made an address of welcome, to which Mr. Gildersleeve, of the American party responded. Toasts were given and speeches made of the most cordial character, and much enthusiasm was displayed. The gentlemen of the American team will be the guests of the Lord Mayor while in Dublin.

Germany.

PRINCE BISHOP OF BRESLAU SENTENCED.

BERLIN, June 10.—The tribunal at Posen has sentenced Prince Bishop Dr. Foerster, of Breslau, to a fine of 2,000 marks or one hundred and thirty-three days' imprisonment, for illegally excommunicating a priest.

Spain.

PROTESTANT BOOKS CONSIGNED TO AMERICAN RESIDENTS HELD AT THE SANTANDER CUSTOM HOUSE.

SANTANDER, June 10.—A box containing a number of Protestant books consigned to American residents of Santander, Spain, has been embargoed at the Custom House. The act has been brought to the attention of Mr. Cushing, United States Minister at Madrid.

BLAIRSVILLE.

Burglary at Indiana—Two of the Burglars Shot—Fatal Accident at Bairdstown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., June 11, 1875.

Three men broke into the house of an Italian, at Indiana, last night. The Italian fired at the burglars, and hit one of them three times, probably with fatal effect. Another of the party received a painful, though not dangerous wound. The men all lived in Indiana. They were drunk at the time, and their object in attacking the premises is not known.

This morning, Scott Gellis, of Bairdstown, while blowing into the muzzle of his gun, was fatally shot, the ball passing into his mouth and coming out the back of his neck.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Annie Louise Cary and Ex-Speaker Blaine Injured—Vice President Wilson Escapes Unhurt.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Boston express train due here at 11:30 last night, ran off the track about six miles above this city. Two parlor coaches were overturned, and a number of passengers quite severely bruised. Vice President Wilson was in the rear coach, and escaped injury. Miss Annie Louise Cary was slightly hurt. Ex-Speaker Blaine occupied a seat in the first coach, and received injuries which will confine him to bed for a day or two.

FIRE RECORD.

Edgefield, Tennessee---One Block Burned.

NASHVILLE, June 14.—One of the most disastrous fires that has visited Edgefield for several years occurred at 3 o'clock this morning, at the corner of Filmore street and Bridge avenue, burning the entire block, including several other buildings in the immediate neighborhood and on the opposite side of the avenue. The corner building was occupied by D. Waterhouse as a family grocery. A portion of the stock was saved in a damaged condition. Loss $2,500, with $2,000 insurance, in the Amazon. The other buildings in the block were occupied by Jas. W. Gee's livery stable, stock saved; H. H. Abbott's harness shop, stock saved; Chas. Hagan & Co.'s meat store, Smith & Groomes undertakers, stock saved in a damaged condition; J. H. Wood's drinking saloon, total loss, insured for $1,000 in the Franklin, of Philadelphia; J. K. Haverly's news stand. A. J. Hughes' coal office, on the opposite side of the avenue, loss $700, with no insurance; also J. G. Cole's livery stable, Arnold's refreshment stand, Bate's & Co.'s shoe shop and Wm. Chadwell's barber shop, seriously damaged, with no insurance. The burnt buildings were owned by W. A. and L. F. Benson, who estimate their loss at $10,000, partially covered by insurance, but they are unable to give the names of the companies or the amounts.

Lexington, Missouri—$25,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—A fire at Lexington, Mo., yesterday, destroyed the Silver building, occupied by four stores and the *Register* printing office. Loss $25,000, insurance $20,000.

Luddington, Michigan—$25,000.

DETROIT, June 14.—A destructive fire took place at Luddington, Mich., this morning. The losses include the dry goods store of D. W. Goodnow, $7,000, insurance $5,000; Jas. S. Bush, dry goods, $7,000, insurance $3,000; William Young, restaurant, $3,000, insurance $1,500. The total loss, including buildings, is probably $25,000.

Paper Mill at Rochester, Michigan.

DETROIT, June 14.—Barnes Brother's paper mill, at Rochester, Michigan, was burned yesterday. The loss is not stated.

Destructive Fire in Ontario—Loss $250,000.

TORONTO, ONT., June 14.—The steam mills of Edwards & Co., on the Ottawa river, were destroyed by fire this evening, together with eight dwelling houses, stables, and 6,000,000 feet of lumber. The property belonged to W. C. Edwards & Co., whose loss is estimated at $250,000; insurance $80,000.

Moline, Illinois—$45,000.

MOLINE, ILL., June 14.—The extensive sawmill of Dimock, Gould & Co. was burned this morning, with the outbuildings, and for a time it seemed that the whole city was doomed, but owing to a change of wind and the timely arrival of engines from Rock Island, the flames were subdued. The loss is $45,000, and the insurance as follows: Underwriters' of New York, $3,500; Queen's of Liverpool, North British of Liverpool, Home, of New York, Franklin of Philadelphia, $2,000 each, and Commercial, of St. Louis, $1,500.

FROM MARQUETTE, MICH.

Matters in the Iron Country—The Ontonagon Silver District—Great Developments Looked for this Season—The Slate Quarries—Shipments of Building Stone—Furnaces Out of Blast—New Railroads—A New Polish—Ice Still in Sight.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MARQUETTE, MICH., June 7, 1875.

Notwithstanding the depressed state of the iron market, some of our iron mines, which have remained idle for a considerable time past, are starting up again, and some mines which have been only partially worked are pumping out their abandoned shafts and pits preparatory to resuming operations in them. Of the former are the Keystone and Macomber mines, and of the latter are the Jackson and Cleveland.

The principal activity in this region during the coming season will probably hinge on the Ontonagon silver district. It is expected that the Ontonagon Company's new stamp and reducing works which were erected last winter will commence operations in a few days, when, if the rock now on hand, and which will be first worked up, proves the vein to be a valuable one, many exploring parties will commence operations, and the mines already opened will be worked vigorously. The uncertain course of this vein, or veins, gives opportunity for much speculation and conjecture. As yet the discoveries extend less than four miles from the shore of Lake Superior, and cover but a very limited extent of territory, and the present season will, perhaps, develop some startling discoveries in the way of silver deposits. In every instance in the silver district where the junction of sandstone and slate is found the silver is found also in veins of varying width, from a mere thread to eighteen or twenty inches. The Ontonagon Company is the only one that has sunk a shaft. Their vein, at the surface, was from eighteen to twenty inches in width, and at the depth of one hundred feet, which is as deep as they have yet gone, the vein has widened to about four feet. But a recent discovery leads us to believe they do not yet know the width of the vein they have been working upon. The discovery was made by one of the stockholders insisting upon having an assay made of some samples of what was regarded as waste rock, and the assays show that the samples carry silver varying in value from a few dollars to over three hundred dollars per ton of rock. The probable extent of the silver district is the subject of the wildest conjecture, the region having never been much explored. The early geologists soon came to the conclusion that it was exclusively covered by the sandstone seen along the coast, and turned their attention more particularly to the copper-bearing rocks, and the report of the last geological survey of the State of Michigan ignores the district altogether, consequently everyone interested in the silver country has a theory which, by some remarkable coincidence, always brings the vein across some land in which he is interested. There is, however, abundant room for conjecture, and at the end of the present season we shall, without doubt, know much more of the district than we do now, and Lake Superior may offer an attraction to the speculator scarcely second to the famous Comstock lode of the far West.

The developments of the roofing slate quarries in the Huron Bay district, while causing less excitement than the silver discoveries, are perhaps no less important to the world at large. The shipments from these quarries have scarcely begun, and the companies have all the orders on hand they can comfortably fill this season. The extent of territory covered by this valuable roofing slate is undoubtedly very large, and as soon as the Lake Superior slate becomes known to consumers, the business of quarrying and preparing and shipping will develop into an interest requiring a tonnage capacity and using an amount of labor second only to our iron interest. The probabilities are that silver veins will also be discovered as these quarries are developed, as the same geological characteristics are found here that exist in the Ontonagon silver district. The present quarries, I believe, are located at a considerable distance from the junction of slate and sandstone; so, unless explorations are inaugurated for the special purpose of looking for silver, we may not know for some time to come whether or not silver exists near Huron Bay.

The companies quarrying building stone in this city are now shipping considerable quantities to lower ports, and as soon as the stone becomes known the business will probably grow to very large dimensions, and cause other quarries to be opened at various points along the lake shore where they are known to exist, near convenient shipping points. The brown stone quarried by the Marquette companies is equal in all respects to the famous Connecticut brown stone, so much used on Fifth avenue in New York city. The Episcopal church building, now in the course of erection in this city, will undeniably be the most tasteful church building in the State, owing to the fine appearance of this stone.

The furnaces on Marquette Bay are all out of blast, the Carp and Rolling Mill furnaces being "banked up." The R. M. furnace goes into blast again to-day, the supply of coal, which was delayed so long, having at last arrived.

There is some considerable prospect that the branch railroad along the Menomonee Iron Range, and the Marquette and Mackinaw Railroad, will be built this summer. Both these roads have been a necessity which has been felt for some time, particularly the latter. The line of the Menomonee road runs parallel with the south belt of ore in the Menomonee iron district, and will render available, in addition to the ore from the mines, a considerable tract of country suitable for agricultural purposes, and which will probably soon be occupied by tillers of the soil, as it is well known that agriculture in the vicinity of mining regions, especially one so isolated from the large agricultural districts as our iron ranges are, is a very profitable business. The line of the Marquette and Mackinaw Railroad traverse a country of which about four-fifths is eminently suited for agriculture. The forests are principally beech, birch, sugar maple, hemlock, linden or basswood, etc.; while occasional heavy belts of pine timber offer many inducements to the lumberman, and it is certain that as soon as the railroad shall be built, its business will be abundant and its financial success assured.

The new polish, kaolite, is now attracting much attention. It is a sort of clay which is found in Ontonagon county, and brought to this place for manipulation. It is here sorted, the pure kaolite spread out to dry, and that containing sand is washed to remove the grit and also spread out to dry. When dry it is pulverized by being run between a pair of rubber rollers, after which it is boxed and labeled, when it is ready for market. Kaolite makes an unrivalled polish for glass or metal, a superb tooth powder, excellent hones for razors or surgical instruments, makes a superior article of fire brick, and is the best known absorbent of glycerine in the manufacture of giant powder.

Ice still in sight off Marquette on Lake Superior. R.

LAZY ROMANS.

Native Amusements in Rome—A Homeless Existence—Idleness as a Necessity.

[Anne Brewster in Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

The Roman population, that is, the great buzzing mass called the people, are as eager for out-door recreation as were their ancestors thousands of years ago. They are constant walkers; they make of a walk an amusement and also an exhibition; they go out to see and to be seen, not for exercise and air; thus, instead of spreading themselves abroad in the spacious open Campagna, they crowd together in the same places. They have no quiet homes; even persons of easy means, prosperous shopkeepers and tradesmen are addicted to this custom of living abroad. As soon as work hours are over they pour out on the street, crowd the piazzas and throng every public walk. On festa or holy days the noise in the streets is tremendous. As soon as the weather requires the windows to be open, I cannot read nor study on a Sunday afternoon. The shuffle of feet on the asphaltum pavement, the hum of voices, the rustle of clothes rise up even to this high floor. It forms a hot, uneasy, restless wave of human sound that drives me out also into the open air, and makes me as thriftless as the rest.

Two classes of people in an Italian city lead this homeless existence; the common, or middling class, and the fashionable. The latter seem to be possessed with the same out-door restless demon. The middling class, however, have the advantage over these modish ones; their possession by the spirit of thriftlessness is a leisurely one; they lounge and dawdle and seem really to enjoy their idleness—it is true idleness with them; while, with the fashionable world, it is a feverish pursuit of something that is never found. There is a deal of amusement in observing the habits of life in a family of common or middle class Romans, not only on festa days, but every day. Whole families come up on the Pincio, or into the Villa Borghese, every afternoon. They seem to have nothing in the world to do. They appear about three o'clock in winter, and later, according to heat, in spring and summer. They select comfortable benches; sit down, and remain in a delicious, half-sleepy, dawdling state for two or three hours, literally doing nothing. So strong is the habit—indeed, the need—that they go there even on rainy days, and you are surprised to see groups, huddled up under umbrellas, of nice looking persons who ought to have comfortable homes as a refuge. They do not even talk, or, if they do, it is very lazily and languidly. They take pleasure in the music of the band when it plays. Men, women and children huddle close together; the young people sometimes saunter around the walks, but the most usual way is for them to perch or roost, as it were, on the benches and broad wall edges. They look out of their large, sleepy, black eyes at the *forestieri*, and enjoy to the full their delicious *dolce far niente*. The Romans *pur sang* are the laziest of human beings. Their favorite business is to rent an unfurnished apartment on a street frequented by the *forestieri*, as they call the tourist and traveling community; they furnish all the available rooms with fleshy, solferino-colored covered furniture, and glass vases filled with artificial flowers for ornaments. These they let out at a high price to travelers and huddle themselves into one or two little back rooms. I know of several families of truly decent people who do this. I have one family in my mind at this moment. The father owns a handsome apartment in a fine house on this very Via Quattro Fontane; single floors of a house can be bought and sold in Rome. Father, mother, two daughters and three sons compose the family of which I speak. These seven persons sleep, dress, cook and eat in one room about twenty feet square, and in a kitchen a little smaller! I said nothing about bathing, as little of that is done among the modern Romans; they are as much afraid of a bath as their ancestors loved it; indeed, they will coolly tell you that a bath will cause the fever! The father has no business; he rents the rooms of the apartment; one daughter is a dressmaker, working only when she pleases, however; the other daughter aids the mother in the very little housekeeping; for all the laundry work is "done out"—that is, given to a laundry-woman. There is little or no cooking done. The Romans live a great deal on *salame*, something like bologna sausage, salads, a cup of coffee, and sometimes a *fritto* made of calves' brains, and cucumber cut into thin slips; not a bad dish if fried in butter, but they fry it in oil. The sons have some sort of trade; but none of them work as we understand work. These people saunter forth in the afternoon from their cheerless abode. The women, especially the daughters, are dressed "quite fine," and the boys are also "smart." They remain abroad until bedtime. They lounge on the Pincio until sunset; then they saunter leisurely down to the Corso or Ripetta, and take a fresh perch on some piazza. The Piazza Colonna and vast Piazza Navona have band-music supplied by the municipality on alternate nights in summer. These piazzas are literally jammed. There are lemonade booths by the great fountain brims, and the people sip lemonade and eat *ciambelli*, a sort of jumble, until bedtime. The next morning, if they don't lie abed until ten o'clock, which they often do, especially in winter, for they never have fires, they are apt to saunter out to the Acqua Acetosa. This is a mineral spring of which I have often told you—you reach it by leaving the Via Flaminia near the Casino Papa Giulia on the right. Its waters have been popular with the Romans ever since the sixteenth century. They are considered of great use in affections of the liver, and are drank on the spot in the early morning hours by the Romans during the spring and early summer. You will meet great strings of mothers and daughters, young lads and lasses, going in and out upon the road any early morning. It is a drive I am very fond of, and I fancy, also, that the waters are beneficial. The crowds of idle people I meet there amaze me, for they are of the class that one supposes must have some constant employment. But these people have no idea of work as a duty. Life is to be lived quietly, not filled with weary occupations. Their main pursuit is tranquil ease; their main thought is to do as little manual labor as possible. If they have work to do, it is put off and deferred, and done *piano, piano*, little by little. Idling is their chief desire. They do not consider it a shame, but regard it as a need.

FROM CLEVELAND.

Receipts of Lake Superior Ore—Cleveland Furnaces Not Likely to Resume Before a Return to Better Prices—Feeling Among Iron Manufacturers—An Early Suspension Predicted—Recovery in the Coal Trade—A Foolish Strike—Lake Commerce—Vessels Withdrawing from the Trade—Sportsmen's National Tournament—The New Opera House—Personal.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLEVELAND, June 9, 1875.

Ore from the Lake Superior country has commenced arriving quite freely, embracing shipments principally from the Cleveland, Lake Superior, Republic, Jackson, New York, Barnum, Michigamme and Saginaw mines, though the aggregate amount so far received at this port is less than 30,000 tons; but your correspondent understands that the season's contracts for ores to be delivered here will cover something over 150,000 tons.

The furnaces which lately blew out in and about Cleveland, on account of the coal strikes, do not manifest any disposition to resume before a better rate is established for pig iron, the ruling prices for the home product, bituminous smelted, being but $29 50 for No. 1, and $27 00 for No. 2; and with the additions which are being made from abroad, the supply is more than sufficient for the demand.

The mills are at work, but those which are not employed upon specialties feel great uncertainty as regards the future, and some of our best informed operators predict an early suspension for a time. The wire mills, the boiler plate works, the Otis Steel Works, the steel screw works, and a few other special establishments have more business than they can well attend to, while engine and machine builders, merchant bar and forge mills are not pressed with orders.

The coal trade has recovered from most of the confusion occasioned by the miners' strikes, so far as ordinary domestic consumption and supplies for shipment by lake are concerned, though the source of supply has been changed from the Mahoning district, as the principal producing point, to Straitsville. Since the resumption of mining in the Hocking and Tuscarawas districts, these points are sending considerable coal to this market, as is also Massillon; but all these places find that the Straitsville coal had become sufficiently well established during the strike to remain on the market as a formidable competitor.

Besides, the Straitsville operators are paying but fifty cents per ton for mining, and though they have a longer haul to market than the other points named, they have the advantage of twenty and thirty cents per ton on the mining, a portion of which they can offer to the consumer if they desire to do so, as all the difference is not absorbed in freights.

A few days ago, while the Ohio State Editorial Conventionalists were visiting the Straitsville mines, by special train from Columbus, the miners suddenly appeared at the entrances of the pits and demanded an advance of ten cents per ton. They were told that the advance asked could not be paid, and in a few hours they resumed their tools and proceeded with work at the old price. They were just inconsiderate enough to suppose that the circumstances were such as to compel a compliance with their demand at once, as the members of the Convention had been taken to the mines to see them in their best attire and to the best advantage, for getting that by such an exposition of their designs they would expose themselves to stronger opposing influences than they could very well otherwise meet with.

The Mahoning miners do not go in yet, and the operators are quite indifferent as to whether they do or not. Parties who want to take out coal bad enough to really desire to work their mines, are putting in new gangs of men at the old rates—gangs which are picked up and forwarded from some distance, consisting of Germans, Italians and others, hosts of whom can be found who are not leagued with the unions and who are anxious to work. The Mahoning operators announce the strongest kind of a determination not to be coerced into miners' measures this time.

Lake commerce at this point is far from satisfactory to owners of vessels. Freights are so low and in such small quantities that a number of vessels which were fitted for trade this season were withdrawn before their winter anchorage was disturbed. Even the passenger travel, heretofore so popular before this time of year, is scarcely sufficient to be worth caring for.

The National Sportsmen's Tournament comes off on the Northern Ohio fair grounds to-morrow. Some of the best bird shots in the country are in attendance. They hold a meeting this evening to discuss questions relating to game laws, &c.

The pride of Cleveland is to be her new Opera House, which is now fast nearing completion in the matter of interior decoration and mechanical and scenic appliances. It is to be presided over by Mr. John A. Ellsler, who, your writer is informed, has become very popular in Pittsburgh through his connection with your Opera House. His daughter, by the by, Miss Effie, who has been seriously ill of late, is recovering quite rapidly and it is hoped will be fully restored ere the commencement of the next theatrical season.

OCCASIONAL.

BEHM and Wagner, the German statisticians, have recently made researches with respect to the population of the world. They estimate the present population of this mundane sphere at 1,391,000,000. The subjects of Victoria are rated at 300,000,000. Russia has a population of 82,000,000. India, supposed to be the most populous country on the globe, has probably 300,000,000 inhabitants. China is said to have 400,000,000 inhabitants, but the estimate is undoubtedly grossly exaggerated. The population of South America has been checked by internal discord. In Paraguay there is said to have been an actual loss of 337,000. An estimate based upon the growth of Great Britain and the United States gives to the former country in the year 2000 a population of 91,000,000 and to the latter 546,000,000.

GREAT OIL CONFLAGRATION.

BRILLIANT WORKS PARTLY DESTROYED.

Sixty Thousand Barrels of Oil Lost—Total Loss in Tankage, Oil and Buildings About $218,000—Insurance About $140,000—The Stills and Other Refining Machinery Saved—The Works Will Resume Operations Inside of Two Weeks.

A tremendous oil conflagration occurred Saturday at noon at the Brilliant Oil Works of Messrs. Lockhart, Frew & Co., at Negley's run, Nineteenth ward, the fire raging with unabated fury for nearly twenty-four hours. About twelve o'clock Saturday a dispatch was received at the office of the works, on Wood street, by Mr. Curry, the firm's clerk, announcing the fact that a fire had broken out in the distillate tank. Mr. Curry immediately repaired to the Duquesne engine house, and notified Assistant Chief Engineer Evans, who proceeded to the scene of the conflagration with great promptness, arriving on the ground within thirty-five minutes after the first alarm. Steamers 6, 7 and 8 responded to the alarm, reaching the scene of disaster in forty-four minutes after receiving notice.

Upon their arrival at the works the firemen found three immense tanks of oil enveloped in flames, presenting a sight that foretold destruction of property which no human power could avert. They went to work manfully and energetically, however, and labored unceasingly for nearly twenty-four hours, and by their noble exertions were the means of saving to the owners hundreds of thousands of dollars.

As already stated, the fire was first discovered in the distillate tank, which was situated on the run, about two hundred yards from the refinery. The burning oil soon burst from its receptacle and, running down to the other tanks, communicated the devouring element thereto, insuring their total destruction.

Desiring to obtain an accurate account of the fire, a reporter of this paper called last night on Major William Frew, a member of the firm, at his residence in the East End, from whom he learned the following facts:

THE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The tank in which the fire originated contained 15,000 barrels of distillate oil, valued at $38,000. Both tank and contents were totally destroyed, and were not insured.

The fire next took in a tank of crude oil, (20,000 barrels) valued at $35,000, which is a total loss, and partly insured. This belonged to Graff, Bennett & Co.

The above mentioned tanks were worth $15,000, and were not insured.

The property next encompassed and annihilated by the fire consisted of three tanks, two filled with crude oil, and the other with tar. The oil and tar were valued at $25,000, and the tanks at $10,000. No insurance.

The settling houses come next in the list of property destroyed. In these houses were six tanks, containing about 5,000 barrels refined oil, worth $15,000. The tanks were worth $5,000, and the houses $2,000. This property is covered by insurance.

A row of three-story frame houses, six in number, occupied by employees at the works, were burned to the ground. Value, $10,000. Fully insured.

Three warehouses with their contents (25,000 empty barrels) were totally destroyed. The houses were valued at $10,000, and the barrels at $33,000. All covered by insurance.

A large still, worth about $2,000, was also burned, together with connecting pipes valued at $10,000.

The coal railway connected with the works was damaged to the extent of $3,000. No insurance.

The damage to the still house was $2,000. No insurance. The damage, we may remark, to this department of the works is comparatively slight, and can easily be repaired.

The refinery and agitators are uninjured. Three large stills were only slightly damaged, and will be ready for use in a few days.

The largest tank at the works, containing 40,000 barrels of crude oil, was uninjured. To the exertions of the firemen is due the saving of this tank.

Three barges, loaded with six thousand empty barrels, were removed to a place of safety by the firemen.

A double two story frame dwelling house, occupied by hands at the works and their families, was burned to the ground. Loss $2,000. Partly insured.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

Major Frew estimates the loss at $218,000 and the insurance at $140,000. How much of the insurance applies to the property destroyed he was unable to state without examining the policies, which were in the safe in the office, on Wood street. The insurance is distributed among some thirty companies, comprising nearly all of the home and several foreign companies.

The works and stock were valued at nearly half a million dollars, about half of which may be set down as lost. The property unharmed is worth upward of $200,000.

Major Frew states that in all probability the works will be running again inside of two weeks. The company have remaining, in the way of tankage, the 40,000 barrel tank and the bleaching tanks, which were not injured and are ready for use. They have also a large still capacity, and, in addition, the Nonpareil warehouses, which adjoin the Brilliant works.

THE PROBABLE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The only reasonable theory that can be presented in respect to the origin of the fire, Major Frew states, is that during the thunder storm of Saturday morning the roof of the distillate tank was struck by lightning, which set fire to the wood work and was not communicated to the oil for several hours afterward. In support of this theory Maj. Frew related a circumstance which occurred many years ago, when he was employed as a clerk at an establishment on Wood street. In this case the building in which he was engaged was struck by lightning, the electricity passing down on the outside of the chimney and setting fire to a pile of paper in the garret. It was not known that the building was struck, but a member of the firm happened to go into the garret and found the paper burning. What made the matter peculiarly interesting was the fact that within three feet of the burning paper stood a keg of powder, with the top off, and a few feet further away were 300 kegs of powder. A bucket of water was hastily dashed on the fire, extinguishing it. A minute's delay in arresting the flames would have resulted in a terrible disaster.

Reasoning from this never to be forgotten occurrence, Major Frew thinks the lightning theory in the present case is not improbable.

HOW THE FLAMES SPREAD.

Soon after the breaking out of the fire Mr. Lockhart and a large number of assistants placed barriers in the run for the purpose of checking the stream of burning oil from the tanks. But they soon learned how futile were any efforts in this direction. When the tanks boiled over, and the oil started down the run, no human agency could stop it. It ran over, under and through everything opposing it, and was soon wending its fiery course to the Allegheny, upon whose bosom was shortly seen flames leaping high in the air. Indeed, when we consider the facts it seems almost incredible that the firemen were able to cope with the fire with as much success as they did.

We omitted to state heretofore that Chief Engineer Hamill was on the ground and had the management of the department, soon after it got into service.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.

A Boy Shoots and Kills a Friend while Practising with a Pistol.

A sad affair, resulting from the reckless practice of firing pistols in the city limits, occurred on Saturday last, in which a boy named Richard Christian, almost instantly killed a companion named James H. Mackeral. The following are the facts:

Christian is employed at the foundry of Messrs McConway, Torley & Co, and went to work at the usual hour Saturday morning. About ten o'clock he had some leisure time, and proceeded to practice shooting with a small pocket revolver which he had purchased that morning from a boy named Duffy. He selected a piece of timber at the side of the foundry as a target, but the bullet missed the post, and passing through the sheet iron partition between the Spring Works adjoining, struck young Mackeral. The young man was working at a bench, in the spring manufactory, in a direct line with the post, and the bullet struck him in the left breast and penetrated the heart, causing death in less than ten minutes. The other employes in the spring works were horrified when Mackeral fell to the ground, and it was some moments before they ascertained that he had been shot. Christian fired two or three other shots before the news reached him of the effect which had resulted from his reckless pistol practice. When he heard what had happened he was almost distracted, as the deceased was a friend and companion. Mackeral was a son of Anna Mackeral, a widow, residing on Spring alley, above Twenty-eighth street. Christian resides on River avenue, Allegheny. He went to the Mayor's office and gave himself up to await the action of the Coroner's jury. The Coroner investigated the case, and the jury exonerated Christian from any intention to hurt the deceased, as he could not have known or anticipated the effect of the shot. The Coroner ordered the release of the young man, and he immediately started home.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1875.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

The several conventions called to nominate a Republican ticket for this county, assembled Tuesday at the Court House. Every township and election district in the county was represented in each, showing the deep interest everywhere felt in the nominations, and the four conventions comprised nine hundred of th most active workers in the party. The delegates were all animated by a strong desire to build up the party anew in this county, and the spirit manifested throughout gave token that the Republicans of this old Republican county are once more banded together with a resolute determination to win.

The contest for the office of Sheriff was a triangular one, and this necessarily involved the probable result in much doubt. The Convention was rather stormy and noisy to suit the tastes of quiet and orderly people, and we regret that the personal struggle of three candidates for office should have led the delegates to demonstrations betokening their zeal rather than their judgment; but personal partizanship always has this effect, more or less, and much is to be forgiven to men who get in downright earnest over their candidates. The struggle was so bitter and the feeling so intense that the Convention, after vainly trying to carry on its deliberations effectively, agreed to an adjournment for a week as the best thing that could be done under the circumstances. It is to be hoped it will come together again in a better and more orderly spirit, and that the County Committee will secure a place for its meeting where the delegates can be comfortably seated.

For Recorder, the present worthy and efficient incumbent, RALPH RICHARDSON, was renominated by a unanimous vote, his competitor withdrawing before a ballot. He has made an excellent officer, and given general satisfaction to the public. He is a young man who has carved his own way in the world, much to his credit, and he is deservedly popular among all who know him. The unanimous vote he received in the convention shows the high esteem in which he is held by the party generally throughout the country.

For Register, the Convention selected the present officer, Col. GRAY. He has occupied the place for nine years in succession, and the decisive vote cast in his behalf proves that he is very generally regarded as a faithful, accommodating and trustworthy officer. His renomination for a fourth term, therefore, is the highest compliment to him.

For Controller, the present officer, HENRY WARNER, of Allegheny City, was renominated. He has served for four years to very general acceptance, and has every reason to be satisfied with the indorsement given him by the Convention.

For Clerk of the Courts, the present amiable and attentive Clerk, WM. H. MCCLEARY went through without opposition. It is something rare in this county to get a nomination without opposition, and Mr. MCCLEARY is among the very few who have won that enviable distinction.

The nomination for Director of the Poor was also made, with great unanimity, Mr. JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson township, having been nominated without opposition. This is a very important office, though not much sought after, and happily, Mr. BELL is in every way qualified to fill it to general satisfaction. The county has been very fortunate, so far, in the class of men chosen to manage the County Home for the indigent, and this nomination indicates a steady continuance in that policy.

The struggle over the nominations for County Commissioners was a warm but not an ill-natured one. Mr. JOHN MCCLELLAN, at present serving as Jury Commissioner, was nominated on the first ballot, and Mr. A. BECKERT, one of the present board, on the second ballot. We think it would have been wiser to have taken both candidates from the country, simply on the ground of location; but both the gentlemen selected are thoroughly competent and deserving, and nothing can be said against them as to their capacity. Both were brave soldiers during the war, and have earned for themselves an honorable record as public officers.

With the ticket thus far selected, the Republicans of the county have every reason to be satisfied, and we trust that the Sheriffalty convention, when it reassembles, will complete it with material as good.

FROM the report of the Bureau of Statistics for April, we glean some very interesting facts. There has, it appears, been a very considerable falling off of both imports and exports for the last ten months, as compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1874. The latter period included July, August and September, before the panic. Some of the items of difference are curious as well as instructive. We have taken $3,000,000 worth less coffee, and $1,100,000 more of tea. In hides and skins we have increased both our imports and exports, just doubling the latter. In raw silk there has been a slight increase, and a corresponding one in silk manufactures imported. The importation of metals has largely diminished—of iron and steel and their manufactures $12,500,000, or nearly forty-five per cent. The exports of these articles, on the other hand, have increased fully thirty-three per cent., and equal seven-eighths of the imports. Curiously enough, the importation of precious stones has increased by nearly two-thirds. Wool and its manufactures also show a slight increase. In exports the most notable items of decrease are in breadstuffs, cotton, oil and tobacco, and the most remarkable instance in increase is in gold.

AN Italian priest, without benefice, having grown tired of celibacy, got married to a girl of twenty by the civil marriage ceremony, which is alone required by the laws of the kingdom. But desiring to have the validity of his marriage established by legal decision, he inquired first of the Minister of Justice and then of a judicial tribunal, which decided that his ecclesiastical vows interposed no hindrance. The case is considered as a very important one politically, striking, as the decision does, at the very root of the Church regulations; for under this decision the State defies the Church excommunication in relation to marriage, and sanctions the marriage of celibates bound by religious vows. There could be no stronger avowal of the determination to make marriage a purely civil rite.

Paragraph History.

The following illustrates a part of what we have to get through with the next six years. Just see how the centennials are crowding us. These battles, it will be seen, took place between April 19, 1775, and October 19, 1781, the war lasting six years and six months. The British sent 134,000 soldiers and sailors to this war. The Colonists met them with 230,000 Continentals and 50,000 militia. The British let loose Indians and equally savage Hessians. The colonies had for their allies Frenchmen. The leading battles of the war, those particularly worthy of celebration, are Concord and Lexington, Bunker Hill, Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Bennington, Saratoga, Monmouth, King's Mountain, Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, Yorktown. These are of national interest. Many of the others are local. The disposition is to celebrate them all—victories and defeats—to recall the deeds of our ancestors, and have a good time generally. Preserve the following list of Revolutionary battles:

Lexington (first skirmish)	April 19, 1775
Ticonderoga	May 10, '75
Bunker Hill	June 17, '75
Montreal (Ethan Allen taken)	Sept. 25, '75
St. John besieged and captured	Nov. 3, '75
Great Bridge Va	Dec. 9, '75
Quebec (Montgomery killed)	Dec. 31, '75
Moore's Creek Bridge	Feb. 27, '76
Boston (British fled)	Mar. 17, '76
Fort Sullivan, Charleston	June 28, '76
Long Island	Aug. 27, '76
Harlem Plains	Sept. 16, '76
White Plains	Oct. 28, '76
Fort Washington	Nov. 16, '76
Trenton	Dec. 27, '76
Princeton	Jan. 3, '77
Hubbardton	July 7, '77
Bennington	Aug. 16, '77
Brandywine	Sept. 11, '77
First battle of Saratoga	Sept. 19, '77
Paola	Sept. 20, '77
Germantown	Oct. 4, '77
Forts Clinton and Montgomery taken	Oct. 6, '77
Second battle of Saratoga	Oct. 7, '77
Surrender of Burgoyne	Oct. 13, '77
Fort Mercer	Oct. 22, '77
Fort Mifflin	Nov. [illegible] '77
Monmouth	June 28, '78
Wyoming	July 4, '78
Quaker Hill, R. I.	Aug. 29, '78
Savannah	Dec. 29, '78
Kettle Creek, Ga	Feb. 14, '79
Brier Creek	Mar. 3, '79
Stony Ferry	June 20, '79
Stony Point	July 16, '79
Paulus Hook	Aug. 19, '79
Chemung (Indians)	Aug. 29, '79
Savannah	Aug. 9, '79
Charleston surrendered to the British	May 12, '80
Springfield	June 23, '80
Rocky Mount	July 30, '80
Hanging Rock	Aug. 6, '80
Sander's creek, near Camden	Aug. 16, '80
King's Mountain	Oct. 7, '80
Fish Dam Ford, Broad river	Nov. 18, '80
Blackstocks	Nov. 20, '80
Cowpens	Jan. 17, '81
Guilboro	Mar. 15, '81
Hookirk's Hill	April 25, '81
Ninety-six (besieged)	May and June, '81
Augusta (besieged)	May and June, '81
Jamestown	July [illegible] '81
Eutaw Springs	Sept. [illegible] '81
Yorktown (Cornwallis surrendered)	Oct. 19, '81

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1875.

Change in the Sixth Auditor's Office.

In view of the necessity of the presence of a Sixth Auditor competent to give his bureau the reorganization demanded by the recent act of Congress, J. M. McGrew, of Ohio, at present Chief Clerk of the bureau, has been appointed Auditor, and his commission has been sent to the President for signature. Mr. McGrew first entered the Department in 1862, and has held his present appointment since 1864. In point of efficiency his appointment will be satisfactory. He is recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is also acceptable to the Postmaster General, the accounts of whose Department pass through his bureau.

Sheats, the Sixth Auditor, supposed to have left for Alabama several weeks ago, has not been out of the city, nor has he been seen at his post of duty. His brief official life has not been very satisfactory, and his exit, judging from recent events, will be less so.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1875.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION COMPLETED.

The Commission to treat with the Sioux has been increased to eight members, as it was not known who would accept and as invitations were extended to more than were actually needed. Eight finally accepted. The following are the names: Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa; Bishop E. R. Ames, of Maryland; F. W. Palmer, of Illinois; Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, United States Army; Hon. Abram Comingo, of Missouri; Rev. S. D. Hinman, of Dakota; G. P. Beauvois, of Missouri; J. R. O'Brine, of New York. Joe. W. Duyer was appointed Secretary. The salary to each will be eight dollars a day, with allowance for necessary expenses.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

MINISTER DAVIS DINES THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

BERLIN, June 15.—J. C. Bancroft Davis, United States Minister, gave a dinner last night to the officers of the American squadron.

THE WORDEN BANQUET.

BERLIN, June 15.—Among the distinguished guests at the banquet to Admiral Worden last night, were General Von Stosch, Chief of the Admiralty, and Councilor Von Phillipsborn, Director of the Foreign Office. Admiral Worden and the officers of fleet accompanying him to Berlin, dined with General Von Stosch to-night.

THE UNFORTUNATE ARCHBISHOP ILL.

It is reported that Archbishop Ledochowski is dangerously ill.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S TRIAL.

BERLIN, June 16.—The trial of Count von Arnim was resumed to-day, and the public prosecutor concluded his argument. He demanded the imprisonment of the Count for two years and a half, because he was guilty of embezzlement in abstracting documents received while in an official capacity. Both sides pleaded the incompetency of the Municipal Court. The counsel for the defense made this the ground for demanding that the sentence of that court be annulled.

THE CROWN PRINCE RECEIVES ADMIRAL WORDEN AND OFFICERS.

BERLIN, June 16.—Rear Admiral Worden and officers, of the American squadron, had an audience of the Crown Prince to-day.

France.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH.

PARIS, June 16.—The Archbishop of Paris to-day laid the foundation stone of the new church on the heights of Montmartre, dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The ceremonies were solemn and imposing. The attendant throng indulged in frequent cries of "Long live his Holiness, Pius IX." The Duke de Nemours and many other persons of rank were present.

England.

SOME HEAVY FAILURES REPORTED.

LONDON, June 15.—It is reported that circulars will be issued to-morrow announcing the failure of two firms whose principal connections are with the East. The liabilities of one of them are said to amount to fifteen million dollars.

The morning papers announce the failure of Alexander Collie & Co., commission merchants of London and Manchester, and Shand & Co., East India merchants, London. The amount of their liabilities is not stated.

Ireland.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM IN DUBLIN—ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE—A BANQUET LAST NIGHT.

DUBLIN, June 15.—The American riflemen, accompanied by Major Leech and Alderman Manning, of Dublin, and a large number of friends, left Cork on a special train, to-day, for this city. They were greeted with cheers at various stations on the route. The Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation of the city of Dublin received them at the depot here, and conducted them to carriages. A procession was then formed, with a band at its head, and escorted the guests through Sackville, Dawson and other principal streets to Shelbourne Hotel. The reception given the team by the populace was most enthusiastic. Immense crowds at the depot and along the entire route of procession cheered as long as the Americans were in sight. The railway station and streets were decorated, and American and Irish flags were everywhere displayed. The enthusiasm culminated at the hotel, where each member of the team was cheered as he alighted from his carriage. The people pressed forward to shake hands with them, and shouts of "welcome! welcome!" were heard on every side. Thousands of spectators remained in front of the hotel until a late hour of the night.

During the evening a procession, with bands of music and carrying flags and banners, marched to the place and serenaded the Americans. At the same time a banquet was in progress in the hotel. Major Leech presided and made a speech warmly welcoming the riflemen and their friends to Ireland. Colonel Gildersleeve responded for the visitors with heartfelt thanks. He declared that their reception was far beyond anything they had anticipated.

HOSPITALITIES TO THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

DUBLIN, June 16.—The American rifle team remained at their hotel to-day. There is no abatement in the enthusiasm. To-morrow they will shoot a match for the purpose of selecting four shots to form the team to compete for the Ireland challenge shield. They are in receipt of numerous invitations to banquets.

The gentlemen composing the American rifle team have been elected honorary members of all the leading clubs of the city. After the practice to-morrow, four of the Americans will be selected to compete for the All-Ireland challenge shield.

Austria.

ALLEGED CONSPIRATOR AGAINST BISMARCK ACQUITTED.

VIENNA, June 15.—The Provincial Court acquitted Wiesinger of the charge of attempting to defraud Father General Becx. In the course of the trial, Wiesinger declared that he was an adherent of Prince Bismarck, and an enemy of the Ultramontanes. His sole intention was to allure the Jesuits to acquiesce in an offer to assassinate Bismarck, and thereby give the latter reason for more energetic proceedings against the Catholics. He hoped that Bismarck or Schweinitz, the German ambassador, would reward him for his zeal.

Spain.

DON CARLOS STILL ACTIVE.

LONDON, June 15.—A special dispatch to the *Times* says Don Carlos has given his son the title of Prince of Asturias, and has also convoked the Biscay Juntas for the 27th inst., to contrast the attitude of the Carlists with that of the Alfonsists, whose Government, he says, are afraid to summon the Cortes.

TEXAS.

McNeeley's Raid on the Raiders.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—The body of McMahon, a school teacher, was found near Mesquite parish on Sunday. His head, arms and legs were severed from his body. One of the raiders killed by McNeeley's men had on McMahon's clothes. This fact will be established by affidavits. The result of McNeeley's fight is thirteen Mexicans killed and one wounded. It improves upon investigation. McNeeley's company is encamped near the point where the railroad crosses Resaca de la Palma. Cortina's followers are very mad at the defeat of the raiders by McNeeley, and swear they will have three for one. Some of the recaptured cattle belong to men living more than two hundred miles from the Rio Grande. The stock in Western Texas is very much scattered for want of attention, herdmen fearing the Mexican raiders. A reported fight between rancheros and cattle thieves, and the killing of Captain Fogles, of Cortina's force, was not verified.

FIRE AND ROBBERY.

Store Robbed and Fired in Newfield, New York—Every Place of Business in the Village Destroyed—Loss by Fire $80,000—By Robbery $151,000.

ITHACA, June 15.—This morning the store of Farrington Bros. & Co., at Newfield, was broken into, the safe blown open and the building fired. The flames spread rapidly in every direction. Two dwellings, one hotel and every place of business in the village were burned. The safe was robbed of $500 in money, and bonds, notes, &c., all worth about $151,000. The loss by fire is estimated at $80,000; insurance $17,000. A reward of $500 has been offered by the Sheriff for the apprehension and conviction of the burglars who started the fire.

BUNKER HILL.

BOSTON'S RECEPTION OF SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND VISITORS.

Hearty Welcome to Southern Military Companies.

Fifth Maryland Regiment Decorates the Soldiers' Monument

And Takes a Flag From Bank's Old Division.

PUBLIC GREETINGS BY MAYOR COBB AND GOVERNOR GASTON.

Fraternal Speeches From North and South—The Centennial Era of Patriotism and Good Will Universally Recognized.

BOSTON, June 16.—To-day has been given up to the reception of visiting military bodies, and from early morning the streets have been alive with gay uniforms, and resonant with the stirring strains of martial music. The people of Boston, with much of the enthusiasm of the war period, have given themselves over to hospitality and have welcomed the military and civic bodies with an ardor quite in unison with the patriotic spirit of the day. Forgetting the differences of the past, the crowds who thronged the principal streets through which the visiting military paraded on their way to the hotels, bestowed the heartiest applause on the men from the South, and a wave of cheers swept along the masses crowded on the sidewalks and filling every available space from roof to pavement.

The arrival of the Norfolk Artillery, escorting as their guest General Fitz Hugh Lee, afforded the gratifying spectacle of the people of Boston paying an ovation to an ex-Confederate officer. General Lee bowed again and again as applause greeted him on every corner.

The tattered flag of a Pennsylvania regiment, as it passed up State street, was also saluted with rounds of applause, and the spectacle of such an era of reunion and fellowship was one never to be forgotten.

A formal reception was given to the different military organizations at Columbus Square, Hon. Josiah Quinty making the address of welcome. Col. Thomas Y. Simons, of Charleston, S. C., responded, promising that henceforth and forever Massachusetts and South Carolina should be one and inseparable for the perpetuity of the cause of liberty. His remarks were received with rounds of cheers. At the conclusion of the addresses the band played "Dixie."

The Fifth Maryland Regiment was received on the Common by Governor Gaston. While the review was in progress the Norfolk Blues marched within the inclosure, amid rounds and rounds of applause, and after being formally presented to the Governor and staff by Major Follett, they also passed in review.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment, during the afternoon, presented as a tribute to Massachusetts' dead soldiers, a magnificent floral design, which was placed on the soldiers' and sailors, monument at Charlestown, by the commanding officer of the regiment, Col. J. Stricker Jenkins. There had been no publicity whatever given to the affair, and when the line was formed at camp the command was ordered to fall in without being informed where they would march to. The regiment was then without escort, and marched to Charlestown, their appearance exciting curiosity in the streets. They were drawn up at the soldiers' monument. After bringing the command to parade rest, Col. Jenkins received from a florest a beautiful and costly shield, composed of white and pink flowers, about six feet in height, and placed it on the face of the monument, the marine band playing a dirge. Across the shield was the sentence, arranged in flowers, "Maryland's tribute to Massachusetts." Several thousand persons had been attracted to the monument after the regiment was drawn up, and were naturally gratified at the touching tribute so gracefully and modestly paid to the Massachusetts dead. After this impressive ceremony, the Fifth reformed in line and marched to the Common, where one of the distinguishing features of the day's ceremonies was the presentation of a flag to the Fifth Maryland Regiment by Post 7, Grand Army of the Republic, and the veterans of General Bank's Division of the Army of the Potomac. The presentation speech was made by General N. P. Banks.

Col. Jenkins responded for the regiment, and in the course of his remarks said: "This standard will be received with enthusiasm by our people, as tangible evidence of your brotherly love, and henceforth, under its protecting folds, as in the days of the Revolution, Massachusetts and Maryland will be found shoulder to shoulder."

The Mayor's reception, in Music Hall tonight, was a grand affair. Welcoming speeches were made by Mayor Cobb and Governor Gaston, which were responded to by Colonel Andrews, of South Carolina, and General Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia. The speeches abounded with expressions of good will, and were received with storms of applause. The men threw their hats into the air and yelled themselves hoarse, while the ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands in patriotic fervor. Speeches were also made by Vice President Wilson, and Generals Sherman, Burnside and Kilpatrick, after which an informal levee was held by the Mayor.

The arrival of Richmond Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, was one of the most interesting features of the day. There are 75,000 strangers in the city to-night, many of them without shelter, and hundreds of them are sleeping on the grass of Boston Common.

MAINE.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

Selden Connor Nominated for Governor.

PORTLAND, June 15.—The State Republican Convention met this morning, W. W. Thomas, Jr., presiding. After the Committee on Permanent Organization had been appointed, President Thomas and Hon. Eugene Hale made addresses, and the Convention took a recess.

On reassembling the committees reported, and a series of resolutions were adopted, strong in party tone. The salient points were as follows: That the union of States must be maintained at all hazards; that the government is that of a nation, not of a confederacy; that local self-government in matters purely local must be adhered to; that there can be no legitimate conflict between the powers of the nation and of any State; that a sound currency, based on coin and redeemable in coin, is essential to the prosperity of the people; and that the most kindly and friendly relations should be cultivated between all sections of the country.

Upon the first ballot Gen. Selden Connor was nominated for Governor, receiving 497 out of 502 votes.

TWEED RELEASED.

The Court of Appeals Reverses the Judgment of the Lower Courts—The Boss to be Rearrested in the Civil Suits.

ALBANY, June 15.—The Court of Appeals has unanimously reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Wm. M. Tweed, and has ordered his discharge. The opinion of the Court is lengthy, and recites the case fully. It holds that the Court of Oyer and Terminer exceeded its jurisdiction in sentencing Tweed to cumulative punishment and pronouncing several judgments on a single indictment. The power of the court in the case was exhausted by one sentence, to imprisonment for one year and the payment of a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars. The jurisdiction of the court over the prisoner is now exhausted, as though no prosecution had ever been instituted against him. The indictment in Tweed's case is probably without precedent, and the only justification for the sentence is in the fact that great wrong had been perpetrated. The punishment for a single misdemeanor seemed inadequate, owing to the excited state of the public mind, and Tweed's conviction called for what seemed to be thought approximate vindication of justice and punishment of the offender. The Court holds that neither justice nor true reform can be advanced by illegal acts, and orders that the judgment and orders of the Supreme Court and of the Oyer and Terminer be reversed and the prisoner discharged.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The news that the Court of Appeals had finally decided in favor of Tweed and ordered his release from the penitentiary, circulated to-day through the city with great rapidity, and for the time takes precedence of the Beecher trial. Sheriff Connor has taken every precaution to secure the arrest of Tweed immediately upon his discharge. Deputy Sheriff Magonigle, furnished with an order of arrest in the civil suits, has been stationed on Blackwell's Island for several days, and will arrest the ex-Tammany chief before he has long enjoyed his new found liberty. Unless he is provided with securities to the amount of three million dollars, he will be taken to Ludlow street jail, and even if he could supply that amount of bail it is understood that he would again be taken into custody on another suit in which an equal amount of security would be demanded. The order of arrest in the civil suits is signed by Judge Davis, who was the presiding judge at Tweed's trial.

COLUMBUS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

Probabilities for To-day.

Diverse Views on Financial Questions

Sam Hunt and Sam Cary for Lieutenant Governor.

SPEECH TO THE YOUNG DEMOCRATS BY SUNSET COX.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., June 16, 1875.

The convention of the Democratic hosts to-morrow, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and enunciating their political creed, promises to be unusually large and unusually turbulent. They have been coming into the city in considerable numbers for two or three days past, and now, on the eve of battle, the struggle for advantages of postion is becoming furious.

On two things the hardest fight will take place before the Convention meets. These are the construction of the platform and the nomination of the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. These matters settled once, the others will be settled easily enough after the Convention meets. Senator Thurman, John G. Thompson, Judge Ranney, H. B. Payne and all the prominent Northern Ohio Democrats will be in the Convention to make their fight on the financial issues and in favor of resumption: while George H. Pendleton, General McCook, Colonel Vance, Bloss, of the *Enquirer*, and nearly all the Southern Ohio Democrats will insist on the expantion doctrine and unlimited currency. As it now stands, the probabilities are that the platform of last year, which was in favor of expansion, will be reaffirmed. Thurman, however, is making a strong fight and his great popularity with the people may enable him to triumph.

For the place of Lieutenant Governor, which has become a glittering prize now that Uncle William has set his eyes on the Presidency, there are two leading candidates from Cincinnati, Sam Hunt and Sam Cary—the latter the apostle of labor. Hunt comes up with the solid support of Cincinnati, while Cary has his strength in other parts of the State. There is a third candidate, in the person of Senator Reese, author of the amendment to the Adair liquor law of last winter, but it is not probable that he will stand any chance, unless the two Cincinnati aspirants resort to throat-cutting, when it is possible he may come in as a compromise. The other places on the ticket will doubtless be distributed by geographical considerations and to conciliate the foreign element among the voters.

The Supreme Judgship seems to lie between Judge Jefferson Palmer, of Trumbull, Judge John Clark, of Columbiana, and Judge Ashburn, of Clermont county.

The State Treasurership, it seems likely at this time, will be given to either J. B. Jamison, of Harrison county, or John Schriener, of Meigs, the latter being a prominent German in the Southeast.

Baber, of Columbus, expects reward for long party labors, in the Attorney Generalship.

Eshelman, of Wayne county, has seemingly a walk-over for State Auditor. Conjectures on other candidates are vain at this time.

Hon. S. S. Cox, formerly of this city, but now of New York, delivered a political address before the Young Men's Democratic Club of this city, to-night, to an immense audience.

By Associated Press.]

There are seven candidates for State Auditor, E. M. Green, of Shelby, and E. B. Eshelman, of Wayne, being the most prominent. There are five candidates for Treasurer, nine for Attorney General and four for Supreme Judge.

There has been much talk about the platform, and from all these crude suggestions the indications are that it will in substance adopt the financial plank of last year, will declare that the Democratic party made the Constitution and free schools and will cherish and defend them, will declare against a third term and the Union of Church and State.

MINER'S STRIKE BROKEN.

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's Men Give in—Eleven Thousand Repentant Ones—General Resumption to Follow—Clearfield Rioters Sentenced—The Kingston Gunpowder Plot—Resumption in the Schuylkill Region.

WILKESBARRE, June 15.—The long strike is ended. The miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company made an unconditional surrender, through their delegates, last night, at a meeting with Mr. Parish. A dozen or more meetings were held yesterday at different places. At Ashby a delegation of seventy German miners went to the meeting for the purpose of voting for resumption. Their object became known to the leaders and they were excluded from the meeting. They then held a meeting of their own and decided to be governed no longer by the Association. At another meeting the Irish and Welsh disagreed, and the former withdrew. At other meetings there was also a lack of harmony, and during the course of the day there was a general disagreement as to future action. The mass of miners were in favor of going to work, but the leaders fought hard against it. The sentiment was too strong for them longer to control, and a part yielded. In the evening a region meeting was held, and delegates then went to Mr. Parish's office, when a long and harmonious conference took place, which ended in an agreement to go to work upon the company's terms. No concessions whatever were made by the company. The men stated that they had made a mistake in holding out so long or in making a strike, and were now in want of the necessaries of life and eager to have work immediately. This company employs about eleven thousand men, and all of their works will be started as soon as possible. The miners of individual operators will follow the men of this company, and there will be a general resumption in the Wyoming region.

SENTENCE OF CLEARFIELD RIOTERS.

CLEARFIELD, PA., June 15.—The thirty-two striking miners who were found guilty last evening of conspiracy and riot, were called for sentence this afternoon. Judge Orvis divided the criminals into three classes, and pronounced sentence as follows:

The first class consisted of John H. Joyce, President of the Miners' Union in this region; John J. Maloney, Secretary of the Union; Ralph Parks, George McGowan, Thomas Burchdale and Mathies Mayer, who were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, twenty-five dollars fine and undergo an imprisonment of one year.

The second class consisted of thirteen others, who were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of twenty-five dollars each and an imprisonment of sixty days.

There were thirteen of the third class, on whom sentence was suspended, it being considered that they acted under control of the leaders. Xingo Parks, Secretary of the National Union, was present. After the sentences were pronounced he seemed terribly distressed, and shed tears.

THE KINGSTON OUTRAGE.

WILKESBARRE, June 15.—John McCue was arrested to-day as the person who put two kegs of powder and a lighted fuse into Curry's house, in Kingston, Saturday night. The proof was strong against him, and he was held in $10,000 bail.

RESUMPTION IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

POTTSVILLE, June 15.—Telegrams received from the northern section of Schuylkill state that a number of collieries resumed work this morning, among them several of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's mines. Several mines in the vicinity of Shenandoah are working full force, and it was necessary to turn a number of men away who had applied for work.

WILKESBARRE, June 16.—Resumption in this region is a fact, notwithstanding the efforts of a few leaders, yesterday and to-day, to undo what was accomplished on Monday. To-morrow the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's works at Ashley will be started with a force of 225 men, and others will begin operations soon. The miners openly proclaim their joy at this unexpected turn in affairs. The strike has caused a loss to this region of fully ten million dollars. It is likely that some of the leaders of the strike will be refused work.

A meeting of miners of the Susquehanna Coal Company was held at Nanticoke last night. They state that Mr. Stickney wishes to reduce their pay more than ten per cent., and they voted unanimously not to go to work as long as he persists in this demand. They will resume at a reduction of ten per cent. upon last year's prices.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Tornado and Lightning—One Man Killed by Falling Timbers.

QUINCY, Ill., June 15.—A violent tornado and lightning storm passed over the northeastern part of this city last night, continuing from eight till ten o'clock. A large number of houses were leveled to the ground, and in numerous instances severe injuries were sustained. John Menne, a brickmaker, was struck by falling timbers and killed. Trains arriving on all roads reported the tracks considerably damaged. The lightning continued until a late hour at night, though the wind abated.

The path of the tornado presents a sad scene of wreck. The damage to houses and barns is estimated at $50,000. Several bridges and culverts on the railroads leading into the city were washed away.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

STATE SENATORIAL CONVENTION IN TWELFTH DISTRICT.

COLUMBUS, June 15.—The Senatorial Convention of the Twelfth district met here to-day and nominated William Miller, of Columbus, for State Senator. A large number of delegates are already here for the State Democratic Convention to-morrow.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Exciting Contest for the Sheriffalty.

The Nomination Postponed for One Week.

Ralph Richardson for Recorder and Joseph H. Gray for Register.

William H. McCleary for Clerk of the Courts, and James W. Bell for Poor Director.

Captain John McClelland and Augustus Beckert for Commissioners, and Henry Warner for Controller.

The Republican County Conventions, four in number, assembled yesterday forenoon, at eleven o'clock, in the several court rooms assigned for their accommodation, and proceeded to the transaction of the business which called them together.

It was unfortunate, at the outset, that better arrangements had not been made for enabling the delegates to do their work without interference and annoyance from outsiders. There were about nine hundred delegates present, and these were divided into four equal parts, each occupying one of the Common Pleas Court rooms. Add to these an equal number of spectators and lobbyists, working more or less ardently in the interest of the several candidates, and some idea may be had of the crowded condition of the limited quarters, and the excitement and confusion which prevailed. If delegates only had been admitted "within the bar," and all others kept in the lobby, there would have been much better order, a good degree of comfort, and the business would have been greatly facilitated. As it was, the doors were thrown open to all, the rooms were densely packed, and it was simply impossible to get on in an orderly manner.

The Convention to nominate a Sheriff, after an hour spent in a vain attempt to come down to business, adjourned from the Court House to City Hall; but in the latter place, although the delegates had room enough, and were comparatively free from outside influences, succeeded no better, and were finally compelled to adjourn for one week—after a struggle the most heated and prolonged ever witnessed in the history of our county politics.

The other conventions, however, got through without difficulty, and adjourned in good time—the nominations giving general satisfaction, and provoking no more than the usual bitterness of personal disappointment, which will speedily fade from recollection.

Messrs. Henry Warner for Controller, Ralph Richardson for Recorder, Wm. H. McCleary for Clerk of the Courts, Joseph H. Gray for Register, and Augustus Beckert for Commissioner, were all renominated. These officers have all proved faithful servants of the people, and the Republicans of the county are willing to continue them for another term. The new candidates are Captain John McClelland for Commissioner, and James W. Bell for Director of the Poor—both excellent gentlemen, who will receive the full party vote.

Following are the reports of the several conventions:

CONVENTION NO. 1—SHERIFF.

Convention No. 1, for the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff, met in Room 1 of the Common Pleas Court No. 1, and was called to order at eleven o'clock by C. S. Fetterman, Esq., who stated that the first business in order was the election of temporary officers.

The room at this time was pretty well filled with outsiders, and a motion was made and carried that all should retire, and that none be admitted except those having proper credentials. The Chair appointed Messrs. J. P. McKee, H. Wainwright, W. Hoosack, R. Elliott and T. B. Graham to examine the credentials as they were presented at the door.

Great confusion prevailed at this point, and the effort to clear the hall was not successful. Finally a motion prevailed that the committee appointed to examine credentials be instructed to secure City Hall and to take charge of the door so as to prevent any person except delegates from entering. After some delay Mr. Elliott, from the above named committee, reported that City Hall had been secured, and that police officers had been stationed at the doors, and had been instructed to refuse admission to any person not provided with credentials.

REMOVAL TO CITY HALL.

The delegates then proceeded to City Hall, and by one o'clock P. M. all had been admitted in the manner prescribed—i. e., upon showing their credentials at the door.

Owing to mismanagement on the part of somebody, however, hundreds of persons not delegates managed to gain admission, and the confusion was nearly as great as at the court room.

The Chair again called the Convention to order, and announced that the first business in order was the re-election of Temporary Secretaries.

Mr. J. P. McKee moved that each candidate be allowed to nominate his own Secretary. This was adopted and the following were named: T. B. Graham, (Lindsay); G. DeCamp, (Diehl); D. C. Hultz, (Fife); W. W. Barker, (Cluley).

The following gentlemen were appointed to keep order in the hall: John H. Hare, J. P. McKee, Wm. Hill, T. S. Walters, Wm. McClurg, H. H. McCormick, William Stevens, John Christy, William Kober, William Jones.

On motion of W. C. Cooke, Alderman Isaac Stewart was appointed Secretary in the interest of Judge Parke.

RECEPTION OF CREDENTIALS.

The reception of credentials was next declared in order. Previous to calling the districts, however, a barrier of seats was erected across the hall some thirty feet from the platform, inside of which the delegates were requested to come as their respective districts were called by the Secretaries.

Quite a long time was consumed in calling the districts, and at the conclusion of this work it was found that there were contests in the Second district, Second ward; Fourth district, Sixth ward; Third district, Eleventh ward; Second district, Thirteenth ward; First district, Twenty-fourth ward; Second district, Thirty-fifth ward; Third ward, Allegheny, delegates at large; First district, Sixth ward, Allegheny, and Snowden township, making twelve in all.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following is a list of the delegates:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—First district, John Evans; Second district, W. B. Hunter; Third district, R. C. Elliott.
Second ward—First district, W. M. De Camp; Second district, A. Ludwig and Thos. Phelps, (contest); Third district, John K. Scott.
Third ward—First district, Jerry Murphy; Second district, Wm. A. Reed.
Fourth ward—First district, Jno. M. Robb; Second district, Samuel Anderson; Third district, W. A. Kincaddin.
Fifth ward—First district, T. M. Gillespie; Second district, H. McCoy; Third district, G. W. Camp and Thos. McCord, (contest).
Sixth ward—First district, S. Mawhinney; Second district, Wm. Flinny; Third district, J Ozzengher.
Seventh ward—First district, Jno. McKee; Second district, J. K. Scott; Third district, R. M. Snodgrass.
Eighth ward—First district, R. A. Black; Second district, Jas. Phillips; Third district, Jno. McGimpsey; Fourth district, Sam Shore.
Ninth ward—First district, Jas. Wiggins; Second district, Jas. Irwin; Third district, Jas. Ellison.
Tenth ward—First district, Geo. Hill; Second district, F. A. Schofer, D. Beck (contest).
Eleventh ward—First district, P. Innlich; Second district, R. R. Lytle; Third district, John Sample and Jas McGaffin (contest); Fourth district, R. A. Reed.
Twelfth ward—First district, John Baker; Second district, J. F. Rivers; Third district, C. Ludwig; Fourth district, W. Kober.
Thirteenth ward—First district, F. W. Niemann; Second district, J N. McMillin and W. S. Smith (contest); Third district, George Sellers.
Fourteenth ward—First district, H. H. McCormick; Second district, C. L. Magee; Third district, J. McElhany; Fourth district, E. D. Wilt; Fifth district, E. Llewellyn.
Fifteenth ward—First district, John Orth; Second district, Wm. Hosack; Third district, W. M. Clark.
Sixteenth ward—First district, Jno. E. Jones; Second district, G. Scott; Third district, S. McKinley; Fourth district, Robt. Dalzell; Fifth district, D. H. Morgan.
Seventeenth ward—First district, W. H. Scott; Second district, John Smith; Third district, N. E. Wainwright; Fourth district, W. L. Lundenburg.
Eighteenth ward—N. Hoffman.
Nineteenth ward—First district, T. McConnell, Jr.; Second district, J. J. Lawson; Third district, W. W. Logan.
Twentieth ward—First district, H. S. Baum; Second district, John Hiller; Third district, C. C. Atkinson.
Twenty-first ward—First district, J. Holmes and R. Thompson (contest); Second district, Jacob Hartman; Third district, Jas. Littell.
Twenty-second ward—First district, W. T. Bowers; Second district, F. Van Gorder.
Twenty-third ward—First district, John Fritz; Second district, Jas. McKibbin.
Twenty-fourth ward—First district, John C. Moon; Second district, Wm. McClurg.
Twenty-fifth ward—First district, Wm. Collins; Second district, R. E. Mercer; Third district, W. C. Brady.
Twenty-sixth ward—First district, John Bonshire; Second district, B. Bumgart; Third district, L. Kahn; Fourth district, D. Deacon.
Twenty-seventh ward—First district, Charles Fritz; Second district, Wm. Larkey.
Twenty-eighth ward—First district, W. H. Barr; Second district, C. Metz; Third district, H. Moore.
Twenty-ninth ward—First district, H. H. Doyle; Second district, J. M. Schaffer.
Thirtieth ward—First district, S. Wood; Second district, M. G. Frank and Thomas Evans, (contest).
Thirty-first ward—August Feedler.
Thirty-second ward—First district, J. B. Kinney; Second district, George Kramer.
Thirty-third ward—Richard Perry.
Thirty-fourth ward—W. C. Stevens.
Thirty-fifth ward—First district, Wm. Bond; Second district, Peter Smith and P. C. Burke, (contest).
Thirty-sixth ward—First district, T. P. Graham; Second district, P. McKee.
Thirty-seventh ward—First district, J. G. McFarlane; Second district, J. S. Woodwell.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—T. Scandrett, R. White, C. D. Smith, H. Faulkner.
Second ward—First district, J. Bradley; Second district, R. Patton; Third district, J. K. Hunter; Fourth district, N. Miller; at large, J. H. Hare, Jas. Hunter.
Third ward—First district, W. J. Scott; Second district, John A. Fairman; Third district, Thos. Brown; Fourth district, A. Mull and W. Clingenfelter, contest; Fifth district, F. Felber; at large, Wm. Wettach, contested by John Renwick and S. S. Watters.
Fourth ward—First district, T. Armstrong; Second district, R. D. Barker; Third district, T. Heazlett; Fourth district, J. C. Hetzel; at large, John Fuchs, Ed. Lare.
Fifth ward—First district, W. C. Cook; Second district, J. Stewart; Third district, T. W. Jones.
Sixth ward—First district, Thos. Edwards; Second district, J. D. Strouse; Third district, T. R. Callen.
Seventh ward—First district, Lewis Jacoby; Second district, F. Beilstein and F. Stahl; Third district, H. Snaman.
Eighth ward—First district, George Salter; Second district, A. Faust.
Ninth ward—J. R. Jones.
Tenth ward—John Vanohlen.
Eleventh ward—Robert Wilson.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport—First ward, C. W. Hoffman, H. R. Tassey; Second ward, L. Havey; Third ward, A. Inskeep.
Braddocks—D. Nichols.
Bellevue—J. M. Clavey.
Beltzhoover—F. Georing.
Chartiers—Wm. Hill.
Etna—Henry Seitz.
Elizabeth—Wm. Jones.
Millvale—Jno. Davis.
Mansfield—A. Laufman.
Sewickly—W. B. Hamilton.
Sharpsburg—R. M. Coyle and C. A. W. Redlich.
Tarentum—G. W. McGraw.
Verona—W. D. Houghtilve.
West Bellevue—N. W. Shafer.
West Elizabeth—Joel Martin.

TOWNSHIPS.

Baldwin—First district, J. B. Risher; Second district, John Noble.
Chartiers—Wm. Creighton.
Collier—D. C. Hultz.
Crescent—W. Bateman.
Elizabeth—First district, S. Scott; Second district, H. Borland; Third district, T. C. Douglass; Fourth district, John H. Watson.
East Deer—First district, James Davis; Second district, J. C. Bunting.
Franklin—Isaac Neely.
Fawn—R. M. Gibson.
Findley—J. R. Byers.
Forward—Wm. Schrader.
Hampton—D. McCally.
Harrison—F. Vance.
Harmar—John Henderson.
Indiana—W. W. Shaw.
Jefferson—S. P. Bavy, Alex. Walker.
Kilbuck—First district, J. F. Diffenbacher; Second district, H. Robinson.
Leet—Wm. L. Jones.
Lower St. Clair—Wm. Hays, A. Gridver.
Lincoln—R. H. Caughey.
Mifflin—First district, Wm. J. Snodgrass; Second district, Geo. Peat; Third district, Jas. McDonald.
Moon—R. S. Ferree.
Marshall—W. E. Richards.
McCandless—Wm. Ramage.
North Fayette—V. Miller.
Neville—Wm. Bragdon.
North Versailles—J. G. Hickman.
Ohio—John M. Stevens.
O'Hara—J. B. Beatty.
Plum—J. G. McClung.
Penn—N. Burchfield.
Pine—A. English.
Patton—First district, Wm. L. Hunter; Second district, James Carothers.
Robinson—First district, I. M. Ross, Wm. Adams.
Ross—First district—J. J. Gillespie; Second district, Dr. Bigler.
Reserve—N. Barnbach.
Richland—J. S. Noddle.
Shaler—First district, C. Bauerline; Second district, John Herron.
S. Versailles—Second district, John Christy; Third district, J. L. Penny.
Snowden—Joseph Hultz (contest).
Sewickley—Charles Brooks.
Scott—First district, A. Griffin; Second district, J. B. McDonald.
Stowe—John McCoy.
Upper St. Clair—First district, Wm. Moore; Second district, W. G. Fife.
Union—R. White.
Wilkins—First district, Wm. McKelvy; Second district, John Cannon.
West Deer—John E. Hazlett.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

A motion to proceed to the election of a permanent Chairman was made and carried, when General Blakeley and Mr. J. S. Woodwell were nominated.

The Chair stated that it would require 112 votes to elect.

Mr. Elliott moved that in the districts where there were contests, neither claimants should be allowed to vote.

An amendment was offered that those parties who held certificates signed by all the election officers should be allowed to vote.

The motion as amended was adopted.

At this stage it was found that the roll of delegates had not been completed, and considerable time elapsed before the Secretaries were ready to proceed with the election. This work having at length been performed, the voting commenced.

Before the calling of the list had been completed it became evident that General Blakeley was elected, when Mr. Murphy moved he be elected by acclamation.

Several of the delegates objected, insisting that the voting should be continued to the end of the list. The motion was not entertained, and the voting was completed, resulting in 137 votes for Blakeley and 85 for Woodwell.

Mr. Blakeley came upon the platform and made a brief speech, thanking the Convention for having honored him as its choice for presiding officer. He said he would not detain the convention with any further remarks, as the proceedings had already been detained so long that he knew all would agree with him that the first thing to be done was the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff.

The temporary Secretaries were, on motion, continued as permanent officers.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. C. L. Magee moved that a committee of five on Contested Seats be appointed.

The motion was adopted and the Chair appointed Messrs. John Sample, Robert Dalzell, J. McClurg, C. L. Magee, John Evans.

The Chair stated that during the absence of the committee the names of candidates for nomination could be suggested, whereupon William J. Diehl, Thomas N. Lindsay, Richard H. Fife, Samuel B. Cluley were named.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONTESTS.

Mr. C. L. Magee, from the Committee on Contested Seats, submitted a report, admitting contestants as follows:

Second district, Second ward, Pittsburgh, Thos. H. Phelps admitted in place of Adolph Ludwig.

Fourth district, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, in favor of Edward Everson, sitting member.

Second district, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, in favor of sitting member.

First district, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, J. C. Moore admitted against Wm. Robinson.

Second district, Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, sitting member admitted.

Third ward, Allegheny, delegate at large, Hugh Renwick admitted against William Wettach.

First district, Sixth ward, Allegheny, and Snowden township, sitting members admitted.

ADJOURNMENT FOR ONE WEEK.

The convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate, but had not proceeded far when numerous motions to adjourn were made. Every attempt to continue the balloting was met with cries for adjournment. The delegates seemed well enough disposed to accomplish the work before them, but they were seriously interrupted by outsiders, a great many of whom were Democrats, who were evidently there for that purpose. This fact was so transparent that it was thought best to adjourn for one week, in order to relieve the convention of the pernicious influence which was brought to bear upon it by Democratic politicians with the hope of bettering the chances of the candidate to be nominated by that party. The Chairman therefore announced that the convention was adjourned till next Tuesday.

CONVENTION NO. 2—RECORDER AND REGISTER.

Hon. John C. Newmeyer called the Convention to order, and expressed the hope that order and harmony would characterize the proceedings.

Nominations for temporary secretaries were then declared in order, when the following were nominated and elected: William B. Neeper, George W. Wilson, B. C. Christy, A. L. Thomas, John A. Fox, I. N. Patterson, R. P. Duff, Wm. Seibert, John McDonald, Samuel McElroy.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The credentials of delegates were then received, and the following named gentlemen admitted to seats:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—First district, C. Heidner; Second district, F. Jacobs; Third district, W. J. Fullerton.
Second ward—First district, H. Vierheller; Second district, Samuel S. Mason; Third district, W. B. Neeper.
Third ward—First district, Louis Kettleburg; Second district, S. P. Fulton.
Fourth ward—First district, W. W. Thompson; Second district, Wm. McGhee; Third district, M. A. Verner.
Fifth ward—First district, J. W. Taylor; Second district, M. Van Baalen; Third district, Wm. J. White.
Sixth ward—First district, R. Jones; Second district, A. L. Thomas; Third district, Frank P. Case; Fourth district, George Brooks.
Seventh ward—First district, Fred. Ruch; Second district, Jos. Roush; Third district, G. W. Wilson.
Eighth ward—First district, J. J. Booth; Second district, Ed. Shore; Third district, J. D. Vierheller; Fourth district, J. G. Bryant.
Ninth ward—First district, James Boyd; Second district, Jas. Ingle; Third district, A. Zacharias.
Tenth ward—First district, J. B. Shannon; Second district, J. H. Zacharias.
Eleventh ward—First district, Jacob Keidle; Second district, Wm. Richardson; Third district, Henry Shornhorst; Fourth district, Fred. Craft.
Twelfth ward—First district, Jas. Acheson; Second district, Thos. Rosewell; Third district, W. W. Herron; Fourth district, Vincent Stephen.
Thirteenth ward—First district, John A. Hunter; Second district, (contest) Alfred Lawton, Samuel Belfore; Third district, J. C. Reyburn.
Fourteenth ward—First district, George B. Moore; Second district, E. S. Morrow; Third district, J. Vannote; Fourth district, W. S. Wilt; Fifth district, D. W. Griffith.
Fifteenth ward—First district, Lewis Lewis; Second district, John A. Fox; Third district, Wm. M. Ramsey.
Sixteenth ward—First district, Thomas M. Thomas; Second district, Samuel R. Baldwin; Third district, Samuel McElroy; Fourth district, Wm. Irwin; Fifth district, H. Marshall.
Seventeenth ward—First district, J. Wainwright; Second district, E. Pearson; Third district, Jno. F. Evans; Fourth district, Jas. M. Moreland.
Eighteenth ward—W. P. Siebert.
Nineteenth ward—First district, Jno. H. McMaster; Second district, E. C. Negley; Third district, R. M. McClarran.
Twentieth ward—First district, J. F. Dennison; Second district, R. S. Ferguson; Third district, R. Q. Whitten.
Twenty-first ward—First district, Thos. M. Brady; Second district, John H. Jones; Third district, Geo. T. Hedrick.
Twenty-second ward—First district, M. J. Fleming; Second district, T. D. Keller.
Twenty-third ward—First district, Samuel Ertson; Second district, E. F. Anderson.
Twenty-fourth ward—First district, Jno. C. Reese; Second district, Reese Jones.
Twenty-fifth ward—First district, A. C. Jarrett; Second district, R. D. Bracey; Third district, Wm. Pfeil.
Twenty-sixth ward—First district, J. M. Jarreth; Second district, George Trautman; Third district, James D. Reed; Fourth district, George H. Walker.
Twenty-seventh ward—First district, John Messer; Second district, R. C. Dalzell.
Twenty-eighth ward—First district, A. C. Dalzell; Second district, Adam Weidman; Third district, James Pshest.
Twenty-ninth ward—First district, William H. Price; Second district, W. C. Fees.
Thirtieth ward—First district, M. S. Humphreys; Second district, James Neely.
Thirty-first ward—David Scarem.
Thirty-second ward—First district, Charles Kohlmeyer; Second district, John McVeigh.
Thirty-third ward—David Hunter.
Thirty-fourth ward—Charles Haas.
Thirty-fifth ward—First district, Charles Havis; Second district, John L. Vaughn.
Thirty-sixth ward—First district, Richard Cuddy; Second district, Joseph Ellis.
Thirty-seventh ward—First district, John Fisher; Second district, John W. Griest.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—Andrew Glen.
At large—J. M. Kelsey, W. J. Keller, W. P. Hunter.
Second ward—First district, Saml. C. Greer; Second district, John McDonald; Third district, Wm. J. Drahar; Fourth district, Russell Miller.
At large—J. P. Gregg, Alfred Slack.
Third ward—First district, L. D. Harbaugh; Second district, Hugh Renwick; Third district, Edwin H. Wiebel; Fourth district, Chas. Engman; Fifth district, Peter Bolster.
At large—A. J. Pentecost, Wm. Klauss.
Fourth ward—First district, David Neillie; Second district, Jas. Agnew; Third district, Saml. Hazlett; Fourth district, O. C. Lappe.
At Large—R. M. Blair, Wm. J. Shuff.
Fifth ward—First district, J. N. Patterson; Second district, H. R. Irwin; Third district, Wm. Heagy.
Sixth ward—First district, James Parkhill; Second district, W. B. McVicker; Third district, Jno. H. Trimble.
At Large—S. J. Christ.
Seventh ward—First district, John Bolen; Second district, Frank Hoff; Third district, Geo. McCort.
Eighth ward—First district, Geo. Moul; Second district, Robert R. Reno.
Ninth ward—Wm. R. Carham.
Tenth ward—Wm. Peters.
Eleventh ward—Andrew Johnson.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport,—First ward, John David, W. A. Dunshee; Second ward, W. E. Harrison; Third ward, George Lawton.
Braddocks—S. W. Packer.
Bellevue—John Snodgrass.
Beltzhoover—John C. Day.
Chartiers—W. J. Glenn.
Etna—J. E. Williams.
Elizabeth—W. E. Thompson.
Millvale—Charles Scott.
Mansfield—George Rimmel.
Sewickley—B. C. Christy.

TOWNSHIPS.

Sharpsburg—Peter Keil, W. H. Claneyy.
Tarentum—Samuel Norman.
Verona—First district, Geo. L. Lee; Second district, Dan Statler.
West Bellevue—John Aiken.
West Elizabeth—W. K. Hobson.
Baldwin—First district, H. B. Hays, Second district, Samuel B. Moore.
Chartiers—Rinehart Weister.
Collier—Isaac Walker.
Crescent—Wm. McClintock.
Elizabeth—First district, Varner Kerr; Second district, Alex. Gregg; Third district, John Lamme; Fourth district, Geo. M. Collins.
East Deer—First district, Robt. Kennedy; Second district, J. H. Walter.
Franklin—Thos. R. Ingram.
Fawn—Wm. Nesbit.
Findley—Geo. Burns.
Forward—John Wahl.
Hampton—Hugh McCullough.
Harrison—Jas. Layman.
Harmar—Jas. Armstrong.
Indiana—Samuel J. Shaw.
Jefferson—S. J. Chamberlain.
Killbuck—First district, Wm. Noder; Second district, Wm. McQueen.
Leet—Geo. Gibb.
Lower St. Clair—First district, John Emery and A. Henning; contested; Second district, W. J. McIlwaine.
Lincoln—W. S. Edmundson.
Mifflin—First district, H. L. Large; Second district, Jos. Perkins; Third district, M. H. West.
Moon—John Curry.
Marshall—John Carns.
McCandless—Albert Heidelberg.
North Fayette—James Greer.
Neville—M. N. Hamilton.
North Versailles—A. J. Shank.
Ohio—Jos. Gray.
O'Hara—D. T. Johnston.
Plum—A. W. McMath.
Penn—Jos. Huly.
Pine—A. S. McCord.
Patton—First district, J. M. Larimer; Second district, Samuel Brinton.
Robinson—First district, John Errett; Second district, James Hall.
Ross—First district, Wm. Walton; Second district, J. M. Swan.
Reserve—John A. Ross.
Richland—Math. L. Harbison.
Shaler—First district, Wm. Sample; Second district, J. B. Miller.
South Versailles—Second district, David Ahl; Third district, Wm. N. Robbins.
Snowden—T. M. Walker.
South Fayette—Robert Boyce.
Sewickley—A. C. Sarver.
Scott—First district, J. R. Larrimer; Second district, J. M. Kelso.
Stowe—James Cole.
Upper St. Clair—First district, W. J. Gilmore; Second district, Alex. Gilfillan.
Union—John R. Steele.
Wilkins—First district, R. P. Duff; Second district, T. J. Chalfant.
West Deer—W. H. McGill.

Contests were announced in the Second district of the Twelfth ward and First precinct of Lower St. Clair.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Chairman now announced that nominations for a permanent Chairman were in order. S. P. Fulton and Miles S Humphreys were nominated. Mr. Humphreys declined, and Mr. Fulton was chosen by acclamation.

On taking the chair Mr. Fulton thanked the convention for the honor conferred.

The temporary secretaries were continued as permanent officers.

Pending a motion to appoint a committee on contested seats, it was agreed that both sets of delegates from the two contested districts should be allowed to vote.

NOMINATIONS FOR RECORDER.

It was declared in order to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Recorder, when the following names were submitted: Ralph J. Richardson, Melchoir Varner and George R. Slater.

A motion was then made to receive the names for Register, but it was decided out of order until the Recordership was disposed of.

The names of Messrs. Varner and Slater were withdrawn, and Mr. Richardson was nominated by acclamation.

Loud calls for Richardson brought that gentleman to the front, and he was heartily cheered.

He said: Mr. Chairman and delegates—I thank you for the compliment paid me here to-day, and all I can say is that I promise to try to do, with my three years' of experience, even better, if elected, during the next term. (Applause).

NAMING THE REGISTER.

It was now agreed to proceed to nominate a candidate for Register.

Joseph H. Gray, Edward Jay Allen, James K. Case and B. F. Brown were named.

The convention then proceeded to vote *viva voce*, and during the ballot there was much excitement. Towards the close it became evident that Mr. Gray would come within a few votes of making the nomination, and as his friends were very anxious to avoid a second ballot, they awaited the result with intense interest.

When the list had been completed, several delegates asked leave to change their votes—some who had kept tally alleging that Gray lacked but two or three votes of a nomination.

A dozen or more delegates opposed the changes, and the Chair, amid great confusion, decided that any delegate had a right to change his vote before the result of the ballot had been announced.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained. Several delegates then changed their votes from the other candidates to Gray.

Mr. Fox, one of the secretaries, proposed to announce the result, with the changes; but there was a storm of opposition to this, coming from delegates opposed to Gray. It looked as though the convention was coming to a "dead lock," as it seemed unable to extricate itself from the difficulty.

At this juncture Col. Allen was allowed to make a few remarks. He said he had been badly defeated in the Shenandoah Valley, but he did not propose to withdraw here without a contest. He upheld the ruling of the Chair, that any delegate had a right to change his vote before the ballot was announced. He wanted the nomination made fairly and squarely; and if that were done the people would indorse it, and he would support the nominee heartily, whoever he might be. [Applause.]

A delegate suggested that if the Allen men were allowed to change to Gray, the Brown men should be permitted to change to Case, and that would make the thing even.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. CASE.

Amid the excitement Mr. F. P. Case succeeded in getting the ear of the chairman, and withdrew the name of James K. Case, remarking that he did so in order to promote the harmony of the party. The announcement was received with applause.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

There were loud cries for the announcement of the ballot, and after considerable wrangling the Chairman announced the result, without the changes, as follows:

Gray	113	Case	39
Allen	38	Brown	35

With the changes—

Gray	122	Case	32
Allen	37	Brown	34

Loud demands were made for a second ballot, and the Chairman ordered the roll to be called.

A SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot was then proceeded with, when it soon became evident that the tide was setting in favor of Mr. Gray.

A CLEAR FIELD.

The name of Edward J. Allen was withdrawn, amid loud applause, closely followed by the withdrawal of the name of Mr. Brown. This left a clear field for Mr. Gray, who was nominated by acclamation.

SPEECHES.

There were cries for "Allen," "Gray" and "Brown," and the delegates all seemed to be in good humor. Col. Allen first approached. He said he would have to "take back" part of what he had just said. He had given up the contest; but he believed Mr. Gray had peen fairly nominated, and he should have his hearty support.

Mr. Gray made his way to the platform, and was loudly cheered. He said: Gentlemen of the Convention—I thank you most heartily for your indorsement of my past career in the office of County Register, and with my esteemed friend, Ralph J. Richardson, I promise that I will serve you as faithfully as in the past.

Mr. Brown also made a brief speech, in which he said the nominee would receive his hearty support.

THE LANCASTER PLATFORM INDORSED.

The Chair now read the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the platform adopted at the late Republican State Convention held at Lancaster, is in full accord with the sentiments of the Republicans of Allegheny county, and is hereby declared as expressive of the principles upon which the ticket this day nominated will receive our cordial support.

A motion to the effect that the Chairman meet with the other Chairmen and appoint an Executive Committee was carried without dissent, when the Convention adjourned with cheers for the nominees.

CONVENTION NO. 3—CLERK OF THE COURTS AND DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Col. Thomas M. Bayne called this convention to order, and announced that the election of temporary secretaries would be in order.

The following named gentlemen were chosen: E. G. Krehan, John Ogden, D. L. Smith, H. M. Scott, Alex. Pitcairn, R. C. Frazier, A. Fergus, Harry Hoger and John Bradley.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The credentials of delegates were then called for, when the following named gentlemen were admitted to seats:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—First district, Fred. Schild; Second district, John Seiferth; Third district, Andrew Humbert.
Second ward—First district, Ben. Darlington.
Third ward—First district, John Born; Second district, Clem. Kreuter.
Fourth ward—First district, W. R. Brown; Second district, David M. Martin; Third district, N. A. Clowes.
Fifth ward—Second district, W. Lewis; Third district, Robert Boyd.
Sixth ward—First district, Seth Wilmot; Second district, M. Fowler; Third district, John Wells.
Seventh ward—First district, J. A. Butler; Second district, Sam. Morris; Third district, Wm. McCallin.
Eighth ward—First district, Henry Morrison; Second district, W. C. Gray; Third district, J. H. Stevenson; Fourth district, Joseph Marshall.
Ninth ward—First district, John Froehlich; Second district, Eph. Morris; Third district, S. Ellison.
Tenth ward—First district, R. Graham; Second district, Dav. Thompson.
Eleventh ward—First district, W. J. Moore; Second district, Harry Hoffer; Third district, T. B. Cook; Fourth district, John L. Feerst.
Twelfth ward—First district, Robert Johnsohn; Second district, James Lewis; Third district, A. J. Cochran; Fourth district, Alfred Sowers.
Thirteenth ward—First district, David Bickel; Second district, Wm. Smith; Third district Andrew Ebbert.
Fourteenth ward—First district, Wm. McAdams; Second district, A. S. Bright; Fourth district, H. House; Fifth district, E. Davis, Jr.
Fifteenth ward—First district, John Upperman; Second district, John Hoerr; Third district, S. F. Kerr.
Sixteenth ward—First district, Wm. Hill; Second district, John White; Third district, G. Nessenthaler; Fourth district, W. Dietrich; Fifth district, G. H. Blum.
Seventeenth ward—First district, John D. Hoen; Second district, Fred. Fallbuchs; Third district, Wm. Serby; Fourth district, Chas. North.
Eighteenth ward—Geo. Beadle.
Nineteenth ward—First district, John G. McConnel; Second district, John Borland; Third district. R. C. Patterson.
Twentieth ward—Second district, Alex. Pitcairn; Third district, L. B. Richard.
Twenty-first ward—First district, A. M. Keppel; Second district, David Jones; Third district, R. L. King.
Twenty-second ward—First district, W. Alderson; Second district, T. G. Smith.
Twenty-third ward—First district, Henry Pfau.
Twenty-fourth ward—First district, G. W. Scott; Second district, Emanuel Kephart.
Twenty-fifth ward—First district, Henry Becker; Second district, John A. McMillan.
Twenty-sixth ward—First district, H. Walker; Second district, L. Heinrich; Third district, John Bradley; Fourth district, Victor Herl.
Twenty-seventh ward—First district, B W Hartman; Second district, Jenkin Jones.
Twenty-eighth ward—First district, William Young; Second district, Daniel Wenke; Third district, Robert McDonald.
Twenty-ninth ward—First district, E. G. Krehan; Second district, J. M. Hartzell.
Thirtieth ward—First district, Lewis Fork; Second district, W. F. Weiker.
Thirty-first ward—J. A. Shuck.
Thirty-second ward—First district, John Wilbert; Second district, C. A. Boucher.
Thirty-third ward—Thos. Rouster.
Thirty-fourth ward—Lewis Aurin.
Thirty-fifth ward—First district, Julian Widdocks; Second district, J. B. Thompson.
Thirty-sixth ward—First district, W. C. Taylor; Second district, Thomas Fording.
Thirty-seventh ward—First district, L. G. Lohr; Second district, T. F. Anshultz.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—W. D. Boyd.
At large—R. A. Young, Geo. Matthews, R. S. Thompson.
Second ward, Fourth district—Adam Frey.
Third ward, First district—James Marshall, Second district, Samuel Hastings, Third district, David L. smith, Fourth district, Chas. Lingenfelder, Fifth district, Geo. Beilstein.
At large—John Ogden, James A. Sholes.
Fourth ward, First district—W. Gardner, Second district, John Fielding, Third district, J. B. Jones, Fourth district, Al. Holmes.
At Large—W. C. Smythe, D. Holliand.
Fifth ward—First district, W. J. Caughey; Second district, W. McClinton; Third district, James H. Lindsay.
Sixth ward—First district, John C. Harper; Second district, Fred. Hyle; Third district, Fred. Thomas.
Seventh ward—First district, J. Bright; Second district, G. Burt; Third district, T. Scofield.
Eighth ward—First district, Geo. Wilhelm; Second district, S P Rober; Third district, O. J. Harrington.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport, First ward—Joseph Douglass; Second ward, Nathan Kirkwood; Third ward P. D. Marsh.
Braddocks—James Petty.
Bellevue—T. H. Williams.
Beltzhoover—Henry Fern.
Chartiers—J. McB. Robb.
Etna—Wm. H. Hiber.
Elizabeth—A. R. Fergus.
Millvale—A. Johnson.
Mansfield—A. McQuitty.
Sewickley—Robert Glancy.
Sharpsburg—H. T. Dunham, W. Swindle.
Tarentum—John B. Reed.
Verona—H. P. Wright, James Marshall.
West Bellevue—Thos. P. Welch.

TOWNSHIPS.

Baldwin—First district, Jno. N. Stone; Second district, Jas. T. Hays.
Chartiers—D. K. McGonnegle.
Collier—Geo. B. Forsythe.
Elizabeth—First district, Jno. Speer; Second district, Adam Kurbe; Third district, Col. J. B. Copeland; Fourth district, Jno. Watson.
East Deer—First district, J. Row; Second district, Arch. Pillow.
Franklin—Isaac Pillow.
Fawn—Jno. D. Marvin.
Findley—W. Barton.
Forward—Jos. Lytle.
Hampton—Wm. W. McKee.
Harrison—Thos. Harrison.
Harmer—A. G. Armstrong.
Indiana—A. Quinnett.
Jefferson—Denny O'Neil.
Killbuck—First district, J. M. Courtney; Second district, Jos. M. Grapape.
Leet—Samuel Neely.
Lower St. Clair—First district, Fred. Hampe; Second district, John Paul.
Lincoln—David Hotten.
Mifflin—First district, Jas. Means; Second district, Jas. A. Bradley.
Moon—W. S. Deemer.
Marshall—Geo. Neeley.
McCandless—Jas. Wallace.
North Fayette—H. M. Scott.
Neville—Hutchison Hamilton.
North Versailles—R. McCracken.
Ohio—Henry B. Thompson.
O'Hara—Jas. Saches.
Plum—S. P. Kuhn.
Penn—Henry Sniveley.
Patton—First district, W. Johnston; Second district, W. W. Haymaker.
Robinson—First district, Wm. McKean; Second district, H. M. Glass.
Ross—First district, Hamah D. Sites; Second district, A. Ayneten.
Reserve—Charles Becker.
Richland—David S. Dickson.
Shaler—First district, James A. Wybil; Second district, Henry Brown.
South Versailles—First District, J. M. Shearer. Second district, John Lynch; Third district, A. M. Shearer.
Snowden—H. L. Marshall.
South Fayette—R. W. Boyce.
Sewickley—Samuel Sarver.
Scott—First district, Thomas Gamble; Second district, Robert Long.
Stowe—John Caughey.
Upper St. Clair—First District, Henry Andrews; Second district, John Espy.
Union—James W. Houdenschild.
Wilkins—First district, ——— ———; Second district, H. R. Chalfant.
West Deer—Robert Herron.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

John G. McConnell, Esq., was, on motion of Alderman Butler, unanimously elected permanent Chairman of the Convention. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention, and announced the choice of Vice Presidents in order.

Joseph A. Butler, Samuel Hastings, Danl. Wenke, Samuel Neillie and S. Thompson as Vice Presidents, were also elected by acclamation.

The temporary Secretaries were retained as permanent officers of the Convention.

NOMINATION OF WM. H. M'CLEARY.

A motion was adopted to proceed to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Courts.

D. L. Smith, Esq., in a few remarks highly complimentary to the competency and efficiency of the present incumbent, Mr. McCleary, submitted his name, and the announcement was hailed with applause,

There being no other names submitted. Mr. McCleary was nominated by acclamation.

In response to loud calls, the nominee appeared and heartily thanked the Convention, promising that, if elected, he would endeavor to fill the office to the satisfaction of the public. As he retired he was vociferously applauded.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

The Chair announced that those delegates representing the boroughs and townships should now proceed to nominate a candidate for Director of the Poor.

James W. Bell, of Robinson township, and Minus Tindle were nominated.

It was decided to vote *viva voce* by districts, but before proceeding far the name of Mr. Tindle was withdrawn, and Mr. Bell was made the nominee by acclamation.

On motion the Convention then adjourned.

CONVENTION NO. 4—CONTROLLER AND COMMISSIONERS.

Capt. John W. Gilfillan called this convention to order, and announced the choice of Secretaries in order.

Messrs: James A. McDevitt, C. Gillespie, J. H. Miller, J. G. Little, T. H. Hunter, W. T. Wallace and R. D. Nicholson were chosen temporary Secretaries.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following named gentlemen were admitted to seats upon presenting their credentials:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—First district, Aug. Buch; Second district, Jno. Cuthbert; Third district, Michael Scheutz.
Second ward—First district, Jos. M. Gazzam; Second district, Reese Owens; Third district, Jno. Wilson.
Third ward—First district, Jas. McNeill; Second district, Peter Dressler.
Fourth ward—First district, W. A. Herron; Second district, Samuel Bowden; Third district, A. P. Thompson.
Fifth ward—First district, F. M. Gipner; Second district, Jno. F. Moore; Third district, A. Potter.
Sixth ward—First district, R. D. Nicholson; Second district, David Sitzler; Third district, Geo. R. Beecher; Fourth district, Wm. Sloan.
Seventh ward—First district, Edwin C. Mathews; Second district, J. D. McFarland; Third district, W. S. Foster.
Eighth ward—First district, W. J. Mawhinny; Second district, Chas. Martin; Third district, Jno. G. Little; Fourth district, T. W. Baker.
Ninth ward—First district, H. Ekin; Second district, John Johnston; Third district, Arch Sproul.
Tenth ward—First district, Wm. Taylor, Second district, John B. Dickson.
Eleventh ward—First district, Christ. Beckert; Second district, George W. Rankin; Third district, Dominick Gallagher; Fourth district, Thomas B. Hunter.
Twelfth ward—First district, John D. Little; Second district, J. C. Rayburn; Third district, C. C. Tussy; Fourth district, Robert McNeill.
Thirteenth ward—First district, Joseph Crawford; Second district, Robert Isler; Third district, J. M. Melanthy.
Fourteenth ward—First district, William B Evans; Second district, J. A. McDevitt; Third district, Matthew Mawhinney; Fourth district, James McKnight; Fifth district, R. M. Craig.
Fifteenth ward—First district, George Flaccus; Second district, Steven Dietrich; Third district, Louis Hoerr.
Sixteenth ward—First district, Louis Bier; Second district, G. Edrington; Third district, William Palmer; Fourth district, R. H. Smith; Fifth district, A. Degalman.
Seventeenth ward—First district, Geo. Tease; Second district, William Smith; Third district, O. H. P. Pearson; Fourth district, George Norcott.
Eighteenth ward—David Kirk.
Nineteenth ward—First district, John L. Brown; Second district, A. P. McWilliams; Third district, H. R. McClelland.
Twentieth ward—First district, J. H. Baum; Second district, W. J. Friday; Third district, John R. Baum.
Twenty-first ward—First district, Charles A. Kehew; Second district, George Cook; Third district, George Bradley.
Twenty-second ward—First district, M. Hoeh; Second district, J. H. Miller.
Twenty-third ward—First district, William Barker; Second district, A. B. Davis.
Twenty-fourth ward—First district, Edwin Mathews; Second district, James P. Johnson.
Twenty-fifth ward—First district, John L. Jordan; Second district, R. J. Spellman; Third district, Mich. Allebrand.
Twenty-sixth ward—First district, Sam. P. Conners; Second district, M. A. Arnbolt; Third district, Philip Hoer; Fourth district, Wm. Sneeup.
Twenty-seventh ward—First district, Fred. Frey; Second district, August Ammon.
Twenty-eighth ward—First district, Caspar Welmer; Second district, John Diehl; Third district, John J. Davis.
Twenty-ninth ward—First district, John Philips; Second district, B. M. McCoy.
Thirtieth ward—First district, Wm. B. Gough; Second district, Adam Snure.
Thirty-first ward—John Hindmarch.
Thirty-second ward—First district, Henry Meyer; Second district, Geo. Noble.
Thirty-third ward—S. Brokaw.
Thirty-fourth ward—Wm. H. Stuart.
Thirty-fifth ward—First district, Peter Baker; Second district, Robt. Gray.
Thirty-sixth ward—First district, Joseph Jones; Second district, Thos. Reaif.
Thirty-seventh ward—First district, A. Stewart; Second district, Levi Ludwick.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—C. W. Lyons.
At Large—L. B. Smith, James McCleary, Thos. Nely.
Second ward, First district—Saml D. Sholes, Second district, Thos. Ward, Third district, H. Pfall, Fourth district, Saml Wood, Jr.
At Large—W. B. Graham, B. B. Rodgers.
Third ward, First district—Jno. Murphy, Second district, Jno. Aikens, Third district, Fred Beckert, Fourth district, Henry Gerwig, Fifth district, G. P. Beilstein.
At Large—N. Voegtley.
Fourth ward, First district—Abe Patterson, Second district, Wm. Anshutz, Third district, Wm. Scott, Fourth district, Wm. Laughrest.
At Large—Chas. Hetzell, Wm. Langkamp, Jr.
Fifth ward, First district—D. L. Patterson, Second district, S. A. Johnston, Third district, W. J. Freeborn.
Sixth ward, First district—Chas. Guyer, Second district, D. W. Riggs, Third district, R. H. Knox.
At Large—Wm. F. Trimble.
Seventh ward—First district, Louis Faber; Second district, C. Beinkauf; Third district, Henry C. Meyers.
Eighth ward—Jacob Whal; Second district, Jas. Jamison.
Ninth ward—John Richards.
Tenth ward—Basil Barker.
Eleventh ward—Chas. H. Hartman.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport—First ward, J. F. Dunshed, J. W. Patterson; Second ward, A. B. Campbell; Third ward, B. B. Courson.
Braddocks—Isaac Mills, Jr.
Bellevue—W. R. Johnston.
Chartiers—A. S. Rowland.
Etna—E. P. Thomas.
Elizabeth—Thos. Daft.
Millvale—F. G. Sedgbrook.
Mansfield—W. G. Bigham.
Sewickley—John A. Little.
Sharpsburg—John S. Hays, H. J. McGiven.
Tarentum—Jas. M. Boyd.
Verona—A. H. Rowand.
West Bellevue—John Hamilton.
West Elizabeth—Wm. Bradley.

TOWNSHIPS.

Baldwin—First district, Geo. Redman; Second district, Nich Hogue.
Chartiers—Andrew McCartney.
Collier—Robert Nesbit.
Crescent—John Hamilton.
Elizabeth—First district, J. P. Weddell; Second district, John K. Graham; Third district, Wm. Douglas; Fourth district, John A. Watson.
East Deer—First district, L. D. Ross; Second district, E. C. Miller.
Franklin—Wm. A. Oliver.
Fawn—Wm. McDowell.
Findley—John K. Evans.
Forward—Wm. T. Wallace.
Hampton—John Walter.
Harrison—Samuel Hunter.
Harmar—Joseph Hancock.
Indiana—J. O. Wills.
Jefferson—Jacob Mowry.
Kilbuck—First district, James F. Ritchie; Second district, James Robinson.
Leet—E. P. Young.
Lower St. Clair—Second district, Christian Wilhelm; First district, Thomas Lowe.
Mifflin—First district, Wm. A. Willock; Second district, Anthony Bell, Third district, G. W. Cowgill.
Moon—Jacob Ferree.
Marshall—John P. Ritchie.
McCandless—John Wallace.
North Fayette—John Matthews.
Neville—John H. Hamilton.
North Versailles—W. S. Brown.
Ohio—J. M. Crawford.
O'Hara—J. G. Weir.
Plum—H. W. Hastings.
Penn—Samuel Herron.
Pine—E. E. Logan.
Patton—First district, W. G. Henderson; Second district, Z. W. Aber.
Robinson—First district, Russell Errett; Second district, Wm. McIlwaine.
Ross—First district, C. B. Gillespie; Second district, D. R. Quail.
Reserve—John A. Hartzell.
Richland—J. B. Allison.
Shaler—First district, H. K. Sample; Second district, R. H. Miller.
S. Versailles—Second district, David Shaw; Third district, Jas. Boon.
Snowden—John Wilson.
South Fayette—William Patterson.
Sewickley—Jas. W. McPherson.
Scott—First district, M. C. Dunlavey; Second district, D. K. McKnight.
Stowe—John A. McKee.
Upper St. Clair—First district, Dr. D. Donaldson; Second district, John Gilfillin.
Union—Robert Young.
Wilkins—First district, John McKelvey; Second district, Jas. P. Lane.
West Deer—G. C. McGill.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The convention proceeded to nominate a permanent Chairman. Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., and Wm. F. Trimble were named, and a ballot resulted in the choice of Mr. Trimble, as follows:

Trimble, 145. Gazzam, 64.

Mr. Trimble briefly thanked the convention, and, on motion, the temporary secretaries were continued.

A motion was made to appoint a committee on resolutions, but it was not pressed to a vote.

A motion to adjourn was decided in the negative.

NOMINATION OF CONTROLLER.

The Chair announced the nomination of a County Controller in order, whereupon Messrs. Henry Warner and C. W. Lewis were named.

Mr. Warner was nominated on the first ballot, as follows:

Warner .... 156 Lewis 65

Mr. Warner, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared nominated, amid cheers and applause.

Mr. Kirk thanked the Convention for the compliment to Mr. Lewis, and moved that Mr. Warner's election be made unanimous. Carried with cheers.

SPEECH OF MR. WARNER.

Mr. Warner said he was not given to speech making, and that if he were he would not detain the Convention by any extended remarks. He would only say that he returned his sincere thanks for the honor in unanimously renominating him, and he promised to conduct the business as in the past, without detriment to the county and without bringing reproach upon the Republican party. [Cheers.]

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The Chair having announced the nomination of two candidates for County Commissioner next in order, the following names were submitted:

Capt. John McClelland, Augustus Beckert, James G. Murray, Samuel Conner, William Shanks, J. H. Robb, Wm. Moore, Chas. Pugh, James Davis, Wm. Beecher, George W. Weddell, John M. Edmundson, James Patterson, Allen Means, M. H. Allen.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

W. B. Rodgers offered a resolution that the County Committee consist of one known Republican from each election district, and that no additions be made thereto, except in case of a vacancy, said vacancy to be filled by the appointment of a citizen from the district in which the vacancy occurs.

An amendment was offered making the number two, which was accepted, and the resolution as amended was carried.

FIRST BALLOT FOR COMMISSIONERS.

The first ballot for County Commissioners resulted as follows:

McClelland	125	Davis	11
Beckert	107	Shanks	10
Murray	75	Means	9
Weddell	32	Allen	8
Robb	23	Pugh	5
Edmundson	16	Moore	3
Conner	15	Patterson	1

William Beecher was withdrawn pending the ballot.

Captain McClelland's nomination was announced on first ballot, as one of the two candidates.

It was agreed to drop all the names from the list that had not received twenty votes.

Mr. Gilfillan plead for Mr. Murray's nomination, as an act of justice to the South Side districts, but his remarks were not kindly received by many delegates.

SECOND BALLOT.

A second ballot was ordered, the contest, by the striking off process, having been narrowed to four candidates. The ballot stood:

Beckert	108	Murray	83
Weddell	15	Robb	3

The name of Mr. Robb had been withdrawn during the ballot.

Mr. Beckert was declared nominated, his friends hailing the announcement with applause.

The convention then adjourned.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Following is the report of Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, for the week ending June 13, 1875. The total number of deaths was 55, and resulted from the following causes:

Alcoholism, 1; absces, liver, 1; accidents—drowning, 2; by burn, 1; gun shot, homicide, 1; railroad, 1; angina pectoris, 1; congestion of brain, 1; softening of brain, 2; cholera infantum, 1; consumption, 9; convulsions, 5; diptheritis, 1; diarrhea, 2; scarlet fever, 1; valvular disease, 2; hernia, 1; hepatitis, 1; inanition, 2; meningitis, 1; measles 1. The deaths registered during the week include: Color—white, males, 35; females, 19; total, 54; colored, 1; total 1. Social Relations—Married, 15; single, 38; widows, 1, not stated, 1. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 34; other parts of the United States, 6; England, 2; Germany, 6; Ireland, 4; Scotland, 1; other foreigners, 1; not stated, 1. Age—Under one year, 16; from one to two years, 5; from two to five years, 4; from five to ten years, 1; from fifteen to twenty years, 6; from twenty to thirty years, 4; from thirty to forty years, 4; from forty to fifty years, 4; from fifty to sixty years, 7; from sixty to seventy years, 2; from eighty to ninety years, 2. Localities—City wards, 53; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 2.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 16, 1875.

A New York *Times* reporter has been interviewing the heads of the great mercantile agency firms as to the future of business in this country. Mr. McKillop, of McKillop, Spague & Co., went carefully over the ground covered by the business operations of the last eighteen months and marked the changes and their causes. He said that in the beginning of 1874 the effects of the panic of 1873 were sorely felt, and many houses that afterward failed were under extension. This, with the depression in values, made the first six months of that year generally unprofitable, but the second half of the year showed a marked improvement.

Mr. McKillop thought this year opened with the country in a sound condition, commercially speaking. The Southern States, though suffering severely in some portions, had done well on the whole, and the West, too, was by no means in such a feverishly speculative mood as it was wont to be. And so 1875 was ushered in with fair prospects, and business men were full of pleasurable anticipations.

Still business at large was suffering from monetary derangement and costly labor. As a rule merchandise was as cheap as in 1860, but the price of labor and high rents operated against the consumer and lessened the amount or ability to purchase what was needed by many.

The West has probably been the healthiest and most vigorous business section during the last six months, and money must have been made in large sums by merchants in the interior. Should this year's crop be good the situation in the West would continue to improve. According to the advices received from Mr. McKillop's agencies in the different Southern States, there was a disposition on the part of planters and farmers to produce less cotton and to grow more grain. Therefore people ought not to be surprised if the cotton crop does not exceed an average, notwithstanding that the agricultural area under actual cultivation this year was much greater than heretofore.

It was reported that the following might be considered a fair standard of commercial failures in this year:

Total number of failures in New York during the first five months of 1874, 356; first five months of 1875, 311. This does not include a number of small retail concerns, where the business done was exceedingly small, and liabilities in no case exceeding $1,000 or $2,000. Of the number above stated, there were:

	1874.	1875.
Dealers in goods manufactured from cotton, wool, &c	68	51
Dealers in metals of all kinds	28	29
Shipping and commission produce generally	33	34
Dealers in groceries, drugs, wines, liquors, teas, &c	67	76
Dealers in fancy goods, millinery, jewelry, &c	66	47
Dealers in boots and shoes, leather, findings &c	23	14
Money brokers and bankers	14	3
Dealers in lumber, furniture, &c	10	10
Miscellaneous	47	47
Total	356	311

On the other hand Mr. Barlow, of D. M. Barlow & Co., reported he felt that the year so far had been a failure in a business sense, and trade had fallen far below the expectations of the hopeful ones. As to the future he could not feel justified in saying that it would be much better, in view of what the past had been up to this time, and he urged that the most that could be done by careful business men would be to preserve their assets from shrinkage. He presented the following as the table of mercantile failures throughout the United States for the first three months of 1875, together with the amount of liabilities:

States.	No. of failures.	Amount of liabilities.
Alabama	15	$366,000
Arkansas	2	27,000
California	61	675,971
Connecticut	41	297,761
Delaware	5	65,000
District of Columbia	5	28,824
Florida	4	160,000
Georgia	40	1,037,300
Illinois	96	2,885,018
Indiana	84	1,661,349
Iowa	44	376,265
Kansas	19	83,300
Kentucky	38	1,196,000
Louisiana	6	305,831
Maryland	44	780,435
Massachusetts	113	5,514,000
Michigan	61	511,041
Minnesota	38	250,000
Mississippi	17	418,450
Missouri	65	1,199,550
Nebraska	16	120,000
New Jersey	11	81,758
New York	152	2,694,562
New York city	197	8,490,500
North Carolina	16	123,000
Ohio	73	1,187,155
Pennsylvania	155	4,927,606
Rhode Island	21	476,394
South Carolina	61	989,236
Tennessee	23	143,765
Territories	32	546,702
Texas	67	660,100
Vermont	7	31,200
Virginia and West Virginia	47	642,765
Wisconsin	57	419,381
Total	1,733	$38,873,222

—The Philadelphia Stock Board report furnishes the following quotations: City of Pittsburgh 6's, 80½ bid; Allegheny Valley Railroad 7:30's, 97½ asked; 7's, 87½ asked; incomes, 51 asked.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 16, 1875.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	117
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	126	....	126	....	126	
5-20's, 1862	118½	....	118½	....	118½	
5-20's, 1864	118⅝	....	118⅝	....	118⅝	
5-20's, 1865	122	....	122⅛	....	122⅛	
5-20's, 1865, new	124	....	124	....	124	
5-20's, 1867	125⅛	....	125⅛	....	125⅛	
5-20's, 1867, registered	121⅛	....	121⅛	....	121⅛	
5-20's, 1868	124	....	124	....	124	
10-40's	117⅛	....	117⅛	....	117⅛	
10-40's, coupons	119½	....	119	....	119½	
Currency 6's	122⅞	....	122⅞	....	122⅞	
New 5 per cents	117⅛	....	117⅛	....	117⅛	
Western Union Tel	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75½	75⅝	75⅝
Quicksilver	....	16½	....	....	16½	
Pacific Mail	33⅛	33	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
Panama	....	121	....	....	128	
Adams Express	....	100½	....	....	100¼	
Wells Fargo Express	....	80½	....	....	....	
American Express	....	61	....	....	60½	
United States Exp's	....	45½	....	....	43	
New York Central	....	....	102¼	....	102⅛	
Erie	16⅝	16½	....	....	17	17
Michigan Central	....	67	....	....	66½	
Michigan Southern	64½	64½	64⅝	64⅝	64½	64⅝
Illinois Central	....	101⅛	....	....	101	
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	....	88⅛	....	....	....	
Chicago & Northw'n	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	....	37⅛	
Do preferred	50½	51	....	....	....	
Rock Island	....	....	....	....	102¾	102⅝
St. Paul, common	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32½	32⅞	32⅞
Do preferred	55	55	55¼	....	55¼	
Wabash, common	....	9⅛	....	8⅞	8¼	8
Fort Wayne	....	99⅛	....	....	....	
Ohio & Mississippi	23⅛	....	23⅛	....	23⅛	23⅛
Union Pacific	74⅛	74½	74	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
Harlem	....	135	....	....	135	
Hanibal and St. Joe	....	21⅛	....	....	21⅛	
Iron Mountain	....	19½	....	....	19½	
C., C. & I. C.	....	4½	....	....	4½	4½
South Caro'inas, Ap'l	....	....	35	....	....	
South Carolinas, July	....	....	35	....	....	
Missouri 6's	....	....	102½	....	....	103

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50⅛	....
Reading, sales	54	....
United Co's. of N. Jersey	131	131½
Oil Creek, sales	9½	....
Lehigh Valley, ex-div	60	....
Allegheny Valley, sales	96½	....
Central Transportation Co, sal.	45½	....
P. C. & St. L. m b	75	77

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 117.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Money easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@6 per cent.

STERLING

Weaker at 487 for sixty days and 490 for sight.

GOLD

Firm at 116⅞@117. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent.; loans also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $620,000. Clearings $35,000,000. Customs receipts $291,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad mortgages firm. State bonds quiet and strong; Tennessees higher. The Bunker Hill centennial and the New York yacht race depleted Wall street to-day, and the markets were intensely dull, especially during the afternoon. The market opened firm and advanced from ⅛@½ per cent. Union Pacific advanced from 74⅛ to 74⅝, ex. dividend, Western Union from 75½ to 75⅞. At first call Pacific Mail declined from 33⅛ to 32½ and there was a reaction in the remainder of the list in sympathy. Toward one o'clock a partial recovery ensued but another reaction took place. At second call Wabash broke from 9 to 7½ and recovered to 8. Kansas Pacific advanced from 19½ to 20. News from Baltimore caused a slight advance, which was not long sustained. Stocks were generally weaker at the close, although changes were slight and business very dull. A feature of the day was the strength of investment shares. New Jersey Central advanced to 110, Michigan Central to 68, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 118½, Illinois Central to 101½ and Morris and Essex to 100.

A cable to Kiernan's News Agency reports further failures in London, among them Benson & Co., railway supplies, and Rainbow, Holberton & Co., the latter with liabilities of £125,000 sterling. Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co. were the New York correspondents of Benson & Co., and Mr. Kennedy, who is in London, telegraphed this afternoon that all bills drawn by his firm on Benson & Co. would be promptly protected.

It is stated that Alexander Collee & Co., of Manchester, England, who failed yesterday, made a great deal of money in blockade running during our war.

The $657,000 St. Louis six per cent. gold bonds placed on the market here have all been taken for investment at handsome prices.

Transactions at the Stock Exchange 165,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 7,000 Northwestern, 5,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Erie, 47,000 Lake Shore and 12,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	63	Do preferred	55
W. U. Tel	75⅝	Toledo & Wabash	7⅝
Quicksilver	16½	Do preferred	15
Adams Express	100½	Fort Wayne	99
Wells-Fargo Ex	80½	Terre Haute	5
U. S. Express	44½	Do preferred	19
American Express	60⅛	Chicago & Alton	101½
Pacific Mail	32⅞	Do preferred	106½
New York Central	102⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	23⅝
Erie	17⅛	Burlington & Q	113
Do preferred	22	Clev., Col. & Cin.	50
Harlem	135	Lake Shore	64⅛
Do preferred	134	C. C. & I. C.	4¼
Mich. Central	67	Illinois Central	101⅛
Cleveland & Pitts.	88	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23
Northwestern	37⅝	Union Pac. stock	74⅛
Do preferred	50⅛	Central Pac. bds	105½
Rock Island	102⅝	Union Pacific bds	104⅜
N. J. Central	110½	Del. & Lack.	118⅛
St. Paul	32⅝	Bankers Bills	488

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	126	5-20's, 1867	125⅛
5-20's, 1862	118½	5-20's, 1868	124
5-20's, 1864	118⅝	10-40's	119½
5-20's, 1865	122⅛	New 5's	118⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	124	Currency 6's	122⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102⅞	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, old	50¾	N. Carolina, old	20½
Tennessee, new	50¾	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	37½		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1875. }

The day's business in general commercial circles was only moderate, as has been the case in most departments of trade lately. The week so far has been moderately active for the season, and to-day's trade was not an exception. The unsettled condition of affairs in the grain trade, makes trade slow in that line, although a fair amount of transactions were noted to-day. Flour was active and firm, at unchanged values. In country produce, trade was dull, except in potatoes, fruits and vegetables, which were active; butter is exceedingly dull and depressed, with an excessive supply; cheese moves freely at steady prices. The demand for groceries is steady and prices have ruled very evenly for some days; coffees are a little firmer at the seaboard, but quotably unchanged here. The dry goods movement was fair with prices lowered on some grades of prints and sheetings. General merchandise was quiet, and a moderate movement took place. Hides and leather continued dull and depressed. Provisions were fairly active, but values continue to weaken, and we reduce quotations ¼c on hams; lard oil is also slightly lower. General business is still inclined to drag a little, though in the aggregate by no means as insignificant as it is in some quarters represented to be, or as it would seem to be. The truth is, the present season has seemed much more inactive than it really has been, owing to the absence of that speculative movement, which in other years has been more active and more general than it has been during the present season. So that the markets have in many instances been dull by comparison rather than from the absence of business. The purchases during the entire spring season have been, in most cases, with the single view of meeting the known necessities of the people, and the purchases have been fewer than usual by reason of the impecuniosity of the people, outside the principal money centers.

The Agricultural Department has prepared the following statement showing the value of breadstuffs exported from the United States for the past forty-nine years:

Years.	Wheat.	Flour.	All Breadstuffs.
1826-70	$389,595,612	$587,291,846	$138,990,499
1871	45,163,434	24,903,184	79,403,680
1872	38,915,060	17,955,684	84,615,041
1873	51,452,254	19,381,664	98,762,890
1874	101,421,459	29,258,094	161,225,931
Total 49 ys	$626,527,809	$677,980,472	$1,742,908,059

The following table shows the average price of wheat and flour during the last four decades:

Decade.	Wheat, per bu.	Flour, per brl.
1840	$1 07	$6 06
1850	1 19	5 41
1860	1 35	6 23
1870	1 35	7 22

The following is a comparative statement of the exports from New York from January 1 to May 1, in the years named:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Dom. produce	$110,177,625	$109,890,359	$ 93,785,641
For mdse, free	1,149,604	898,824	1,170,455
For mdse, dutiable	3,717,326	3,394,317	2,244,780
Specie and bullion	21,163,288	22,511,708	32,675,844
Total exports	$136,207,843	$136,695,208	$129,876,770
Total exclusive of specie	115,044,555	144,183,500	97,200,929

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,832	Apples, bbls	30
Cheese, bxs	226	Corn, bus	800
Wheat bus	360	Oats, bus	4,358
Butter, pkgs	27	Bacon, tcs	72
Potatoes, bus	420	Hay, bales	65

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,166	9,291	16,457
Apples, bbls	874	229	1,103
Cheese, bxs	1,351	1,841	3,192
Corn, bush	17,250	4,445	21,695
Wheat, bush	9,695	1,800	11,495
Barley, bush	413	450	863
Rye, bush	544	....	544
Oats, bush	30,614	19,369	49,983
Butter, pkgs	372	279	651
Bacon, pcs	11,817	10,461	22,278
Bacon, tcs	666	630	1,296
Potatoes, bush	6,190	2,315	8,505
Hay, bales	1,525	1,845	3,370

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN.—The unsettled condition of the market, operates to check transactions, and sales can only be made to meet actual consumptive demands. The low range of prices has also checked receipts somewhat, especially in corn and oats.

Wheat—is quiet, and holders of winter are firm in their views, and refuse to sell at quotations, under the influence of an undoubted short crop of winter. As a result, spring wheat is beginning to take its place in this market; we note a sale of a car of spring wheat at $1 20; we also learn of a leading milling firm bringing winter wheat here at a cost of $1 26¼ delivered. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 27@1 30; spring wheat is firm, No. 1 Chicago ruling at $1 18@1 20; No. 2 do. $1 10@1 12.

Corn—Receipts have fallen off very materially, having been only 4,445 bushels for the week ending to-day, against 17,250 the previous week. Under the influence of the heavy stock the market continues dull and depressed. A firmer feeling is reported in the West, with an active demand. Here values are weak and unsatisfactory. No round lot transactions are reported in shelled; we quote at 78@79c per bushel for yellow; 77@78c for high-mixed; 75@77c for low-mixed and white. Ear was weak, although transactions at the low prices were moderately active. The sales include 1 half-car yellow in sacks at 81c (an outside transaction); 1 car do at 78c; 1 car do at 78c; 1 car do at 77c; 1 car mixed at 75c. We quote at 76@78c per bushel for prime yellow; 73@75c for mixed.

Oats—The market is weak and unsatisfactory; receipts have fallen off, and as the stock in first hands is light, some dealers look for an advance. It is not probable at least that prices will go lower for a week than they are at present. We hear of sales as low as 68c and as high as 71c, but these are extreme cases and do not indicate the true market range. We noted sales as follows: 1 car white oats 70c; 1 car do 70½c; 1 car do, on track, 69c; 4 cars do, in single car lots, in elevator, 69c; ½ car do 70c; 1 car do 68c; 1 half car mixed 68½c. The market closed quotable at 68½@69½c for prime white; 66½@68c for mixed. Receipts for the week are 19,369 bushels, against 30,614 bushels the previous week.

Rye and Barley—Transactions in these grains are unimportant, only 450 bushels of barley and none of rye having arrived during the past week. Rye is quiet and steady at $1 15@1 18 per bushel. Barley is entirely nominal.

FLOUR—The market is active and firmer with a very strong jobbing demand, and prices held firmly with an upward tendency. The week's receipts were 9,291 barrels, against 7,166 barrels the preceding week. In round lots, we have the following transactions to report: 100 barrels red winter, medium, $5 50; 76 barrels family $6 00; 60 barrels do $5 75; 100 barrels do $5 75; 400 sacks do to arrive $6 10; 100 barrels do to arrive $6 00; 100 barrels middlings flour $5 25. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $6 25@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ℔ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $8 50@9 00.

HAY—The market is easier, with moderate receipts, being 1,845 bales against 1,525 the previous week. We noted sales of 1 car prime timothy at $24 00; 2 cars do $22 75; 1 car do $23 00; 1 car do $22 75; 1 car No. 2 do $21 75. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 50@23 50 ₱ ton; No. 2, $21 50@22 00; upland prairie nominally $19 50@21 00. Sales from store were active at $24 00@26 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1; $25 00@26 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—There is a fairly active market at easy prices. We noted transactions of 1 car bran at $1 00; 1 car do at $1 05; 1 car middling at $1 50; 1 car shop $1 75. We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The trade in this line is not very extensive. The week's receipts were 229 barrels, against 874 the previous week. Choice sound stock is in limited supply and is quoted at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; medium grades are somewhat out of demand and can be quoted all the way from $2 50@4 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and inactive. We quote at 50@55c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@48c for common.

BEANS—The market is steady. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 10 ₱ bushel; medium $1 85@1 95; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—The market continues very much depressed, with a stock far in excess of the demand, and more coming in and being stocked up in the cellars of the commission houses. The week's receipts by rail were 279 packages. The choicest grades of gilt-edged, solid packed, sold to-day at 19@20c ₱ ℔, with other grades of prime to choice selling from 15@18c; poor to medium grades were absolutely worthless, and, even at the low prices for choice, the market was dull and the sales were only about a quarter of the arrivals.

CHEESE—The market is active with values not quotably changed. The movement is liberal, 1,481 boxes having been received during the week ending to-day, against 1,351 the previous week. Eastern advices indicate higher prices there, but there seems to be no very strong tendency in that direction here as yet. We quote at 10½@11½c per ℔ for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12@13c; Sweitzer 17@18c; Limberger 12@14c.

CIDER—We quote prime sweet at $8 00@10 00 per barrel.

EGGS—Receipts to-day were somewhat more liberal, but the demand was active, and the market closed firm at 20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ₱ ℔, 55@60c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2 ₱ ℔, 20@50c as to quality.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is nearly out of market; quoted at 14c ₱ ℔ for choice cakes; medium loose 12@12½c; maple syrup in gallon jugs $1 65@1 15 ₱ gallon; in kegs $1 00@1 05; in barrels 95c@$1 00.

POTATOES—The firmness in potatoes continues under a temporary scarcity, and as the season is so near when, the new crop will be coming in, dealers are a little afraid to bring in supplies of old. Two cars of prime peachblows sold at 92c on track. We quote at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless 95c@$1 00 ₱ bushel; sales on track were at 90@92c ₱ bushel for peachblows; 80@85c for Peerless. The week's receipts were 2,315 bushels against 6,190 bushels the previous week.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and steady at 75@80c per pair.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ ℔; dried blackberries are quiet at 10@11c ₱ ℔; dried peaches are firm at 10@10½c ₱ ℔ for choice halves. Honey is in good supply at 22@25c ₱ ℔ for clover; buckwheat blossom 20@23c ₱ ℔. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

STRAWBERRIES—The supply is moderate and the market was steady. We quote at 12@15c per box as to quality.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75@2 00 per bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $6 50 ₱ barrel. Onions are quoted at 25@30c ₱ dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 25@1 50 ₱ box. Radishes are selling at 25@30c ₱ dozen bunches. Bermuda tomatoes ruled at $1 00 ₱ box; $4 50 ₱ crate. New Southern potatoes are quoted at $6 00 ₱ barrel.

Provisions.

The downward tendency of values in hog products is still exercising considerable force on jobbing prices, and we revise our quotations to-day on hams and lard oil. There is a fair demand and the movement is liberal, but the decline of prices during the past month has been rather unfavorable to dealers. Receipts for the past week are moderate, being 10,461 pieces and 630 tierces, a very slight falling off from the previous week.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ ℔; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13¾c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13¼c ₱ ℔; canvassed do 13¼c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10¾c ₱ ℔; do canvassed 11c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13¼c; do canvassed 13¾c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15¼c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $6 50; ham sausage, 10c.

MESS PORK—There is an easy feeling. We quote at $21 75@22 00 per bbl.

LARD—The market is easier. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ ℔, 15c; half bbls do 15¼c; in buckets, 16c; in 3-℔ caddies, 17¼c; in 5-℔ caddies do, 17c; in 3-℔ pails do, 18c; in 5-℔ do, 17¾c; in 6-℔ do, 17¼c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 08@1 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do 92@95c; No. 2, 80@82c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8¾c ₱ ℔ for choice, and 8c for medium.

Monday's market for hog products is summarized as follows by the Chicago *Tribune*: "Hog products were quiet, with little change in prices. The early feeling was rather firm, but the receipts of hogs were larger than expected, with an easier feeling in prices, and this caused buyers of product to hold back, but without weakening the hands of sellers. Liverpool quoted a decline of 1s per 112 ℔s in lard, and a firmer tone in meats, while New York was firm and quiet. Rather large quantities of lard and fair quantities of meats have been bought for shipment during the past few days, not reported at the time, and are now moving out, exceedingly low freight rates forming a strong inducement to purchase, while the stocks are not large enough to make holders feel uneasy. Pork is yet in large stock, with little consumptive demand; and the weight of that article tells some what on other descriptions of product."

Petroleum.

May 17.—There was a weaker market yesterday, and crude and refined both fell off somewhat, the quotations for crude being about 5c below our former report, and refined having declined ⅛@¼c both here and in the East. The daily meetings of the members of the oil trade at the Chamber of Commerce are well attended, and if kept up will prove of great value in furthering the prosperity of the trade.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells at $1 15@1 16½; Union and Pennsylvania do, $1 05@1 10; Karns, Relief and Grant do, $1 00@1 05; immediate shipment $1 35@1 40. The sales at Parkers are reported at 31,000 barrels, and at other points 3,500 barrels. The market continues quiet at the decline noted. We take the following comparative synopsis of the petroleum statistics for May from *Stowell's Petroleum Reporter*:

	April, 30 days.	May, 31 days.
Stock at wells	142,600	146,706
Production for the month	675,060	696,508
Daily production	22,502	22,468
Producing wells	3,030	3,052
Drilling wells	64	127
Stock in tanks	4,170,933	4,182,764
Stock held by refiners	224,310	223,202
Total stock	4,537,843	4,552,672
Total shipments	729,581	681,679

REFINED.—There is a rather dull market, and prices show a decline of ⅛@¼c from former quotations. The movement continues liberal, Eastern shipments yesterday being 3,963 barrels. We quote standard white on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at 10¾@10½c; on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 10@10¼c. New York delivery rules at 12¾@13c for prompt; 13@13½c for early July. Philadelphia is quoted at 12¾@13c, and Baltimore rules at 12⅝@12¾c. Sales of these deliveries are reported aggregating 32,000 barrels. The following shows the amount of petroleum moving out to European ports at New York and Philadelphia at latest dates:

At New York.	Ref., bbls.	Ref., cases.	Cr'd, bbls.	Nap. bbls.
Capacity of vessels on berth loading petroleum	98,600	162,300	3,600	6,300
Amount on board	36,000	50,000	....	400
Required to fill	62,600	112,300	3,600	5,900

At Philadelphia.	Ref., bbls.	Ref., cases.	Cr'd, bbls.	Nap. bbls.
Capacity of vessels on berth loading petroleum	119,950	16,000	13,000	3,600
Amount on board	23,500	14,300	350	....
Required to fill	96,450	1,700	12,650	3,600
Stock on hand June 12 about	26,500	....	....	....

At Baltimore there was, on June 12, a capacity on berth of 33,300 barrels refined oil, with 8,600 barrels on board, leaving 24,700 barrels required to fill.

OIL BARRELS.—The market is firm and somewhat stronger. Quotations are at $1 30@1 35 for city made; $1 15@1 20 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 16.—The *Herald* says: There is a general listless feeling and slack tone in the crude petroleum markets in the region and all of the pipes and deliveries underwent a slight though positive decline. United at the wells which opened at $1 18¾ tumbled in the face of increased offerings to $1 13¾ shortly after three o'clock, and finally reacted before the close to $1 15 bid for strictly fresh, and $1 16¼ asked. There was more or less irregularity shown in this delivery caused by a lack of confidence in the immediate future. Shipment also fell off to $1 40 at which figures it closed. Few sales were effected in Grant, Karns and Relief pipes, and the general features of Union and Pennsylvania remained about the same, although the feeling was upon the whole rather weakened. Sales:

500 bbls, Upper creek, spot	1 40
1,500 bbls, Upper creek, spot	1 37½
2,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot	1 18¾
3,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot	1 17½
5,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot	1 16½
2,500 bbls, United at wells, spot	1 16¼
3,000 bbls, United at wells, spot	1 13¾
1,000 bbls, United at wells, spot	1 15
3,500 bbls, immediate shipment, spot	1 43½
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment, spot	1 42½
9,000 bbls, immediate shipment, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 38¼
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 40

NEW YORK, June 16, closing 15.—Prices are a trifle lower, closing steady, with a very light trade. Sales are reported of 20,000 bbls refined for Philadelphia delivery late yesterday at 13c; 5,000 bbls do for Baltimore delivery at 12⅝c; 5,000 refined for New York delivery at 12⅝c, and rumored, but not authenticated, 2,000 bbls at 12⅝. The closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk 6¼@6⅝c for prompt, and 6¼c for June; do in shipping at 9⅛@9⅝c; refined 12¾@13c for prompt; 13@13½c for July 15th; cases 18@19c; naptha 8¾c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 12¾@13c for spot, and 13c for July 15th. At Baltimore, refined is quoted at 12⅝@12¾c.

TITUSVILLE, June 16.—Market opens quiet; quoted at $1 37½@1 40.

OIL CITY, June 16.—Market quiet at $1 40.

ROUSEVILLE, June 16.—Market quiet but steady at $1 35@1 37½.

TIDIOUTE, June 16.—Market quiet and dull at $1 40 asked.

PARKERS, June 16.—Market quiet and dull; United held at $1 15; shipment held at $1 40.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Market quiet; standard white 12¾@13c; crude 5⅜c; cases 18c; no sales; futures—none offering.

Groceries and Provisions.

Business in the wholesale and jobbing grocery trade has been moderately active to-day, and the week so far shows a business about up to the average of the season. Values are generally steady; there is a firmness in coffees reported from New York, owing to the smaller receipts as well as higher prices cabled from Rio Janeiro and a decreased stock there, which at the close of the week was only 22,610 bags, while the aggregate supply in first hands at all ports was only 33,103 bags against 141,830 bags at the same time last year and 118,944 bags at a similar date in 1873. The market here is only steady. Sugar is moving freely at rather easy prices, with a firmness reported from the East. Molasses rather quiet, and spices a little dull and teas steady. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ ℔.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	10¼c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10⅛c
Prime Rio	22 c	do extra C	10⅛@10¼c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	9⅞c
Java	33 c	Extra B—yellow	9¾
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white	10 c
Rio, in papers	27 c	New Orleans	8½@9¾c
Rio, in bulk	26¼c	Cut loaf	12¼c
Java, in papers	40 c	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in bulk	39¼c	Powdered	11¾c
Teas.		Granulated	11¼c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	*Molasses.* ₱ gall.	
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Str'ly ch'c N. O.	72@75c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00	Prime	70c
Japan	55c@ 1 00	Good	68c
Oolong	25c@ 85	*Syrups.* ₱ ℔.	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	65c
		Lower grades	45@60c
Rice.		*Starch.*	
Choice Carol'a	8½c	Pearl	5¼c
Patna	7¼@8 c	Silver gloss	9¾c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Corn	10¼c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
Cloves	55 c	Irish soap ₱ bx	$4 50
Allspice	17½@18½c	Babbitt's best ₱ bx	7 00
Cassia	33 @35 c	Do. N. Y. City ₱ ℔	9½c
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	German mottled	7 c
Pepper	25 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	6c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	7c
Stearine	15 c		

FOREIGN FRUITS—Trade is fairly active with jobbing houses, at easy prices. We quote: Raisins—layers ₱ box $2 75; London layers do $4 25; Valentias 11¼c; Sultanas 18c. Dates 6¼c ₱ ℔; currants—old 8c; new 7¼c; citron 31c; prunes 8¾c. Almonds—Languedoc 13@15c; do shelled 25c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 18c; French do 14c. Sicily filberts 10¼c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 7¼@8c; maccaroni 15@18c; tapioca 8@9c. Lemons—Palermo ₱ box $6 00; Messina do ₱ box $6 00@6 50. Oranges—Messina ₱ box $5 75@6 00. Cocoa nuts $6 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—The market is quiet and without change. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-℔ cans, ₱ doz, $1 60@2 00; peaches, 3-℔ cans, ₱ doz, $3 25; corn, 2-℔ cans, ₱ doz, $2 60; Lima beans, 2-℔ cans $2 25; string beans, 2-℔ cans, $1 75; cherries, 2-℔ cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-℔ cans, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2-℔ cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-℔ cans, $2 50; asparagus, 2½-℔ cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-℔ cans, $2 00; pears, 2-℔ cans, $2 25; pint pickles, ₱ doz, $1 20; quart pickles, ₱ doz, $2 35; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $3 90; bbls, containg 1,300 pickles, $9 00; hf bbls containing 600 pickles, $5 25.

TOBACCO—The market is steady with a moderately good demand and unchanged values as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@65c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Navy	35@58c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Black Tens	57@60c	Western Leaf—Wrappers	18@25c
Louisville Navy	63@68c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Louisville Cav	68@70c	Ohio Seed wrap'r	20@25c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	Ohio Seed filler	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	Conn. (choice) wrapper	60@70c
Virginia Cav	59@64c	Conn. filler	10@15c
Double Thick	63@68c	Havana wr'p's	$125@250
Flounders	58@63c	Havana fillers	$95@125
Bright pounds	63c@$1	*Cigars—*	
Black Quarters	57@63c	Penn'a Seed	$15@20
Rough & Ready	65@85c	Connecticut	25@30
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Seed & Havana	30@36
Fine Cut	55@80c	Havana	60@150
Cut and Dry	32@42c		
Scotch Snuff	65@75c		
Black Snuff	60@65c		

FISH—There is a fair trade. Quotations are steady and unchanged as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₱ bbl	$22 00	Boneless codfish, ₱ ℔	7@7½
No. 1 mess	21 00	White fish, ₱ half bbl	$6 25
Extra No. 1 shore	18 00	Lake herring, do.	4 75
Extra No. 1 bay	13 00	Lake trout, do	5 75
No. 1 shore	13 00	Labrador herring, ₱ bbl	$7 00@7 50
Extra No. 2	11 00	Potomac do, ₱ bbl	7 00
No. 2 bay	11 00		
New No. 3	8 50		
Round herr'g	$6 25@6 75		

Dry Goods.

The week's business among the Pittsburgh jobbing and wholesale dry goods houses has been fairly active. The orders are largely for filling up stocks, and partake of the hand-to-mouth character that has marked the trade very generally so far this year. Under these circumstances the volume of the trade may be considered to show a very good consumptive demand. Cotton goods are steady, and we note an advance on Laconia B and O brown sheetings to 9½c. Prints are doing a fair jobbing trade; Simpson's blacks are reduced to 8½c. We quote as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width	P'ce		Width	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36	10	Lawrence LL	36	8½
Penn Mill	36	10	Laconia E	36	8½
Eagle No. 1	36	10	Laconia B	36	9½
Western trade	36	8½	Laconia O	40	9½
Magnolia	36	8	Laconia	9-4	27½
Avondale	36	7	Laconia	10-4	30
Conestoga A	30	7	Conestoga	10-4	32½
Chippewa C	28	6	Waltham	40	13½
Nenatook	4-4	9½	Juniata B fine	4-4	8½

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonw'th O	27	5½	Lonsdale	36	12
Suffolk L	36	8	Lonsdale Cam	36	16
Suffolk B	36	9½	Fruit of Loom	36	12½
Hamilton A A	36	8	Bay Mill	36	13½
Avondale	36	9	Davol	36	14
Paragon	36	9½	Wamsutta	36	15½
Bright	36	10	Waltham	42	12½
Hill, Smp'r Idm	33	9	Pepperell	9-4	30
Hill	36	11	Pepperell	10-4	35

PRINTS.

Anchor shirt'gs	8	Sprague fanc's	6½@7½
Cocheco shirt'gs	8	Amer'n fanc's	8
Oriental shirt'gs	7½	Southbr'ge "	8½
Sprague shirt'gs	7½	Oriental fanc's	7¾
Regatta shirt'gs	7½	Cocheco fanc's	9
Wash'n shirtings	7½	Albion fancies	7½
Garner fancy	7½	Albion solid	8½
Amoskeag fancy	6½	Simpson's black	8½
Richmonds	8½	" fast black	8½
Merrimac	8½	" mourning	9

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	10½	Thorndike	7-8	11
Conestoga A A	7-8	12½	Portsmouth	7-8	19
Conestoga C T	4-4	16	Portsmouth	4-4	26
" gold m'dl	4-4	18	Whittaker	7-8	31
" prem A	4-4	23	Whittaker	4-4	35

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11¼	Union	9¼
Glasgow	10½	American	8½

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	33	Penn Mill, 2½ b'sh	38
Penn Mill, 3 bush	45		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain fine	28	Colored carpet ch'n, fine	35
Cotton bat	14@16@18	Cotton twine	28

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 16.—Business was very dull with commission houses, but some of the jobbers sold large lots of prints, percales, ginghams &c. at low prices. Cotton goods were dull and unchanged in price. Heavy woolens were in moderate demand by the clothing trade. The entire balance of four hundred and fifty cases of Plunkett's coating's doeskins and cloths will be peremptorily sold at auction Tuesday next, June 22d.

Wool.

The market drags somewhat at present and the new clip is coming forward very slowly, owing to the fact that the question of value is at a dead-lock at present. Farmers are holding at 46@48c for tub-washed and last week some sales were made at 46@47c. But this week, the buyers manifest a disposition to crowd prices down, and Eastern buyers especially evince that tendency. Some houses have ordered all their buyers to stop purchasing at the prices asked by holders, and to offer nothing above 42c for fine fleeces, and 43@44c for tub-washed. A large lot of fine fleeces was bought at 43c, and small quantities of tub-washed and open fleeces have been sold at about quotations. Dealers seem determined to establish a decline from these prices, and unless the farmers prove more ready to concede to the views of dealers than is expected, the movement will probably be pretty sluggish for some weeks to come. We quote Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia fleeces, fine, 42@43c; coarse and medium do 43@45c; tub-washed 45@46c; combing, washed 48c; unwashed 32@35c; pulled wools 40c.

The following is taken from the New York *Bulletin* of last Saturday: "From our exchanges we learn that the opening prices of new wool in the Western States have been 38@45c, according to grade and condition, but chiefly at 38@40c, for Michigan and similar grades, while as high as 49½@50c for combing grades of Kentucky has been paid. But sales so far have been of a limited character, and not sufficient to establish a real market for the clip. There seems to be the same disposition among the farmers to hold the crop, as if with a view to force buyers to come to their terms, as was shown on their two other chief crops—hogs and grain. On the other hand, the manufacturers are acting on the same line of passive offence, and refuse to go into the wool districts in competition with the regular dealers, as they have done in years past, to their own and the dealers' disadvantage and to the benefit of the farmers. This season they seem disposed to let the dealers manage this business themselves. On the part of the latter, there is the same disposition shown as by the farmers, to hold off until they compel these to come to their terms, which are on the basis of last year's figures or less. It is probable, therefore, that we shall see the recent experience of the grain market repeated on wool during the spring, and that no more than sufficient to supply the current wants of manufacturers will be bought for some time, if at all, at the rates named above, unless, indeed, the woolen goods trade should experience a quick and substantial revival."

[By Associated Press.]

BOSTON, June 16.—Domestic wool continues quite steady, manufacturers purchasing in lots as wanted. Prices remain the same; sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 50@57c, including all grades; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 48@50c; delaine and combing 45@47c, with stocks of this description accumulating; superfine and extra pulled 37@55c, as to quality.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—Messrs. Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, furnish us the following revised list of prices:

Acid.		Mag cal... ℔	80 @ 1 00
Acetic.... ℔	12 @ 18	—Carb ... ℔	30 @ 35
Citric.... ℔	1 35 @ 1 45	Manna S F ℔	@ 1 25
Oxalic.... ℔	22 @ 24	Morph sul oz	5 45 @ 5 75
Sulphuric ℔	2½ @ 4½	Nut No 1. ℔	1 35 @ 1 44
Tartaric.. ℔	60 @ 65	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 40 @ 2 60	Anise......	3 50 @ 4 00
Aloes.		Bergamot ℔	@ 8 50
Cape..... ℔	16 @ 20	—Castor .. ℔	17½ @ 20
Socot.... ℔	65 @ 75	—Cinnam ℔	2 00 @ 2 20
Am Carb. ℔	22 @ 25	—Cloves.. ℔	3 50 @ 3 80
Aqua ... ℔	8 @ 12	Cod liv, gal	1 90 @ 2 25
Anotta.. ℔	50 @ 60	Lemon.... ℔	5 00 @ 5 25
Ashes.		Linseed, raw	73 @ 75
Soda..... ℔	4 @ 5	Linseed, bi'd	78 @ 80
Bal Copa. ℔	95 @ 1 05	Neats F. gal	90 @ 1 35
Bay rum, gal	2 75 @ 3 50	Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.		—qu'rts, doz	6 25 @ 10 00
Cassia.... ℔	35 @ 38	—pints, doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Cinch red ℔	1 20 @ 1 30	Origan.... ℔	70 @ 1 20
" pale. ℔	70 @ 80	Pepper't. ℔	@ 6 50
" com. ℔	20 @ 40	Rosemary ℔	1 00 @ 1 50
Black Lead.		Sassafras. ℔	75 @ 85
American ℔	5 @ 6	Sperm... gal	2 30 @ 2 50
East Ind.. ℔	11 @ 12	Tanners. gal	58 @ 64
German .. ℔	6 @ 8	Whale .. gal	85 @ 92
Blue mass ℔	@ 70	Wintg'n. ℔	4 75 @ 5 00
Blue vitr. ℔	11½ @ 12½	Opium Ty ℔	@ 7 90
Borax ref ℔	16½ @ 19	Pl Paris. bbl	4 00 @ 4 25
Brim roll. ℔	4 @ 5½	*Potass.* ℔	@
—Flor sul. ℔	4½ @ 6	Bichrom. ℔	24 @ 26
Calomel A ℔	@ 1 30	Chlorate .	34 @ 40
—English. ℔	2 88	Iodide.... ℔	3 75 @ 4 00
Camp ref. ℔	32 @ 35	Putty..... ℔	4 @ 5
Canthar's ℔	1 80 @ 2 12	Quin sulp oz	2 40 @ 2 50
Cham Ger ℔	@ 60	Rosin ... bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
—Roman . ℔	36	*Root.*	
Chlorof'm ℔	1 20 @ 1 30	Gentian .. ℔	8 @ 12
Cloves.... ℔	52 @ 58	Ginger E I ℔	.. @ 18
Cochineal ℔	70 @ 85	" Jamca ℔	.. @ 35
Con lye. cses	5 25 @ 7 75	Ipec pow. ℔	.. @ 1 88
Copperas.. ℔	2 @ 3	Jalap pow ℔	.. @ 85
Cr'm Tar. ℔	48 @ 50	Liquorice ℔	.. @ 14
Cubebs.... ℔	15 @ 20	Rhub E I. ℔	1 00 @ 1 50
Cudbear.. ℔	25 @ 35	Sars Hon. ℔	.. @ 58
Emery En ℔	10 @ 12	Senega.... ℔	.. @ 98
Ft Nit sp ℔	50 @ 55	Valeri En ℔	38 @ 40
—Sulph... ℔	75 @ 80	" Germ ℔	25 @ 26
Ext Logw ℔	13½ @ 14	Sal Ammo ℔	14 @ 16
—Liq Cala ℔	28 @ 45	—Epsom.. ℔	3 @ 5
—Italian.. ℔	25 @ 30	—Soda .... ℔	2½ @ 3½
—Sicily .. ℔	.. @ 25	*Seed.*	
Fustic.... ℔	3 @ 4	Canary.... ℔	@ 22
Galls Alep ℔	@ 25	Hemp.... ℔	7½ @ 8
Gum.		Cardamn. ℔	1 80 @ 2 35
Arabic st ℔	20 @ 30	Mustard.. ℔	8 @ 10
" White ℔	40 @ 50	Senna Al. ℔	17 @ 22
Myrrh T'k ℔	55 @ 62	" E In. ℔	17 @ 22
Shellac .. ℔	70 @ 85	*Soda.*	
Trag s'rts ℔	25 @ 35	Bi Carb.. ℔	5 @ 6
" Flake ℔	90 @ 1 00	Soap Cast ℔	12 @ 15
Hoffm'n A ℔	55 @ 58	—Cast wh ℔	18 @ 21
Indigo Ma ℔	1 00 @ 1 20	Sugar L'd ℔	@ 28
—Span 6'l ℔	1 10 @ 1 25	Turp sp gal	43 @ 45
Iodine res ℔	4 75 @ 5 00	*Varnish.*	
Juniper Ber ℔	7 @ 9	Copal ... gal	1 25 @ 2 00
Logwood. ℔	2½ @ 3½	Japan.... gal	80 @ 1 30
Mace ..... ℔	1 45 @ 1 55	Damar... gal	1 60 @ 1 80
Madder.... ℔	14 @ 17	Ven Red.. ℔	2½ @ 4

NATRONA CHEMICALS—Are moving freely at unchanged prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	₱ case	$7 50
Less quantity	₱ case	8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	₱ case	4 75
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	₱ case	8 00
Less quantity	₱ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	₱ ℔	4¼@5 c
Less quantity	₱ ℔	5½@6 c
Sal soda—25 kegs	₱ ℔	@2¼c
Less quantity	₱ ℔	@3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₱ ℔	@2¼c
Less quantity	₱ ℔	@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₱ ℔	6 @6½c
Less quantity	₱ ℔	6½@7 c
Copperas—20 bbls	₱ ℔	@1¼c
Less quantity	₱ ℔	@2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	₱ ℔	@3¼c
Less quantity	₱ ℔	@4 c
Sulphuric acid	₱ ℔	@3 c
Muriatic acid	₱ ℔	@4½c
Nitric acid	₱ ℔	@15 c
Chloride calcium	₱ ℔	@2½c
Pure alumina	₱ ℔	@10 c
Lump alum	₱ ℔	[illegible]

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—There is a good trade. The following are wholesale prices:

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	9¾c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	10 c
Fancy brands from	8 @ 9 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10 @11 c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4 @ 5 c
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gall, in barrel lots	42 @46 c

ASHES—Market quiet with a medium trade. Soda ashes, refined, $4 00@4 25 ₱ cwt. for high test; common $3 25@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; fluor spar $2 50.

General Merchandise.

ALES—The market is quiet at unchanged quotations as follows: X $9 00 ₱ barrel; XX $10 00 ₱ barrel; India ale $11 00 ₱ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 75 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 40@2 55 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 20@1 22 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a rather light trade doing at present. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 35c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $26 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ₱ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is firm. Choice hurl is quotable at 13@13@15c ₱ ℔; good do 10@12c; good to choice stalk braid 11@12½c; inferior brush 9¼@10½c. Brooms are steady. The following are makers' prices: No. 2 common $2 50; No. 3 hurl $2 75; No. 4, $3 25; No. 5, $3 75; No. 6, $4 00; No. 3, carpet, $4 25; No. 4 do $4 50; fancy parlor $2 50; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms $1 50@2 00.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 00@3 50; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 00@7 05; White lime—Sandusky $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Fremont $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50; per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; Eastern brands $3 25@3 75 ₱ bbl; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

CRACKERS—There is a steady jobbing trade at unchanged prices, as follows:

American Fruit Biscuit	12½c	Honey Biscuit	13 c
Alexandra Nuts	14 c	Ice Cream Cakes	14 c
Almond Nuts	14 c	Lemon Biscuit	11 c
Boston Crackers, ex.	9½c	Lemon Jumbles	13 c
Boston Toast Crackers	6½c	Lemon Snaps	14 c
Butter Crackers	6½c	Martha Washington	14 c
Cinnamon-1874-flav'd	13 c	Milk Biscuit, (extra)	9½c
Cracker Meal, in bulk	7 c	Rising Sun Butter Biscuit	9 c
Cracker Meal, ₱ doz., pound packages	96 c	Nic-Nac, (same as imported)	16 c
Cream Crackers	20 c	N. Y. Water Crack's	6½c
Congress Cakes	14 c	Orange Cakes	14 c
Derby	14 c	Orientals	13 c
Fancy Combination, 18 shapes	12½c	Oyster Crackers, XX	6½c
Fruit Jumbles	16 c	Oyster Pic-Nic	6 c
Fruit Biscuit	12 c	Oat-Meal Crackers	10 c
Fancy Pilot	7 c	Presidents	16 c
Family Crackers	7½c	Rose Butter	7½c
Farina Crackers	7½c	Soda Crackers (extra)	9½c
French Crackers	18 c	Soda Crackers	6½c
Frost Cakes	14 c	Sugar Crackers	8 c
Good Times, Vanilla Flavored	14 c	Spiced Nuts	13 c
Ginger Jumbles	11 c	Spiced Jumbles	13 c
Ginger Snaps	11 c	Sugar Jumbles	13 c
Ginger Snaps, XX	12½c	Scotch Biscuit	13 c
Ginger Cakes	11 c	Strawberry Cake	14 c
Ginger Fruit Cakes	11 c	Water Crackers	6½c
Graham Wafers	10 c	Walnut Assorted	16 c
Graham Boston	10 c	Wine Crackers	9½c
Graham, (Cold Water)	7 c	Wintergreen Cakes	16 c
Honey Jumbles	13 c	Vanilla Wafers, per tin (Huntly & Palmers', London)	$3 75

HEMP—The market is dull. We quote Kentucky rough at $1 65@1 70; there is no dressed in market.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Hides are dull and somewhat lower. Leather is quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	36@38c
Oak sole, heavy	34@40c	Oak harness country	30@35c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle fair, ₱ doz	44@60c
Oak, slaughter in rough	24@28c	Band leather ₱ ℔	39@42c
Red sole B A mid	29@31c	Hand leather ₱ ℔	44@46c
Red sole B A heavy	28@31c	Waxed calf	90c@$1 20
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax kip	60c@$1 15
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Wax'd upper ₱ ft	18@20c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins ₱ doz	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle ₱ doz	$40@50		

HIDES.

Green salted light	7 @7½c	Green salt kip	10 @13 c
Heavy steers	8½@9 c	Green salt calf	12 @14 c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	5 @ 7 c	Green butch's do	10 @12 c
		Dry flint hides nominal	14 @20 c

LUMBER—The market continues quiet with prices depressed. There is still a large stock of lumber in rafts, which is offering at low prices—7@8c per foot for sawed lumber, and $11 00@12 00 per thousand for squared lumber. The trade in lumber from yards is dull at the following quotations:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	26 00
Third common	20 00
Sheeting	16 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBERS.

First common ₱ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	30 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	30 00
Shelving on one side	28 00
Moulded weatherboarding	33 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	30 00
Half-inch patent planed	22 00
Half-inch unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	40 00

SHINGLE AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	5 50
Lath	3 75

OILS—We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil, 85@90c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 16c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 13@13c; extra engine (amber color), 60c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 50c; extra engine (dark), 35@40c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 85c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 12c; residuum (prepared), $5 00; residuum (common), $4 00; axle grease, ₱ gross, $14 00; rolling mill grease, ₱ pound, 5c; axle grease in 20-℔ buckets, $2 00 ₱ dozen; in bxs, $14 00 ₱ gross; in barrels and kegs, 5c ₱ pound.

PAPER—Baling paper 4@6c ₱ ℔, as to quality; manila 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; rag wrapping 4¼@4¾c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@18c ₱ ℔.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

BAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ ℔; and woolen at ¼c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ barrel, $1 40@1 50; jobbing lots, $1 60@1 70.

WOODEN WARE—We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Two-hooped buckets ₱ doz, $1 90; three-hooped buckets, ₱ doz, $2 14; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, ₱ doz, $8 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $7 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $6 60; washboards, patent crimp, ₱ doz, $2 75; washboards, common, ₱ doz, $2 25; cloths-pins, round head, ₱ box, 90c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1875. }

The market to-day presented no new or striking features. There was a full supply of stock in the pens, and the usual number of buyers were on hand in search of bargains. The offerings were about the same as they have been for weeks past—good, bad and indifferent. Prices did not differ materially from those ruling last week. Should the run not prove heavy to-night and to-morrow the major part of the cattle will change hands ere the close of the week.

Much sympathy was expressed by the live stock fraternity for the unfortunate accident to Mr. G. W. Hill, a stock dealer from Greene county, Ohio, which occurred at the Union Depot to-day, and is noticed elsewhere. The injured man was well known in this vicinity, and his friends will be pleased to hear that he is on a fair way to recovery.

Receipts of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

The following are the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending Wednesday (noon), June 16, 1875:

	Cattle, cars.	Hogs, cars.	Sheep, cars.
Thursday, June 10	37	26½	11
Friday, June 11	99	7½	5
Saturday, June 12	38	18½	5
Sunday, June 13	89	54	19
Monday, June 14	73	9½	..
Tuesday, June 15	66	11½	28½
Wednesday, June 16*	31	16	24
Total this week	433	143½	92½
Total last week	403	151	101½

*Till noon.

Through cattle this week, 291 cars; through cattle last week, 305 cars. Yard cattle this week, 142 cars; yard cattle last week, 98 cars.

Stock Weighed.

The books of the different weighmasters of live stock show the following as the number of cattle, hogs and sheep weighed for the week ending noon to-day:

CATTLE.

Thursday, June, 10	444	Monday, June, 14	85
Friday, June, 11	3	Tuesday, June, 15	478
Saturday, June, 12	....	Wedns'y, June, 16	1,193
Total this week			2,203
Total last week			1,291

HOGS.

Thursday, June, 10	1,630	Monday, June, 14	2,541
Friday, June, 11	1,200	Tuesday, June, 15	1,419
Saturday, June, 12	950	Wednes'y, June, 16	1,200
Total this week			8,440
Total last week			9,664

SHEEP.

Thursday, June, 10	1,374	Monday, June, 14	1,376
Friday, June, 11	127	Tuesday, June, 15	4,882
Saturday, June, 12	....	Wedns'y, June, 16	6,700
Total this week			14,459
Total last week			15,229

Prices of Live Stock.

CATTLE.

It will be seen that the run of cattle this week is in excess of last week, being 433 cars, or 7,461 head, against 403 cars, or 6,851 head last week. It will also be noticed that the number of cattle weighed and sold this week is nearly double that of last week, being 2,203, against 1,291. The cattle designed for sale in this market this week were 2,414, against 1,676 last week. The through stock was 14 cars more this week than last. The rulings of the market were as follows:

Prime to extra	$7 00@7 50
Medium to good	6 50@6 87
Common to fair	5 50@6 10
Stockers	4 75@5 25
Bulls	4 00@5 00
Calves	4 00@5 00

HOGS.

It will be observed that the receipts of swine for this week falls short of last week only 6½ cars. The market was firm to-day, and prices fully 15@20c better than last week. The following figures will come as near the ruling rates as it is possible to get:

Choice Philadelphias	7 80@7 90
Fair Philadelphias	7 60@7 80
Good Baltimores	7 40@7 50
Heavy Yorkers	7 20@7 40
Light Yorkers	7 00@7 10
Roughs	4 50@6 00

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was 92½ cars, or 18,500 head against 101½ cars or 20,300 head last week. The market was reported active and prices 10@15c better than last week. We quote:

Extra 100 to 110 ℔s	$5 00@5 60
Fair to good, 90 to 95 ℔s	4 75@4 90
Medium, 85 to 80 ℔s	4 50@4 60
Common	4 00@4 25
Bucks, per head	2 90@3 00

MILCH COWS.

Extra good milkers	$65 00@75 00
Good milkers	40 00@50 00
Fair milkers	35 00@40 00
Common milkers	25 00@30 00

Sales and Purchases.

Below we give the sales and purchases made for the week ending Wednesday, June 16, 1875, by the leading dealers in the live stock market, to which the reader is referred for the ruling of the market for the past week.

CATTLE.

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
15	16,320	$7 00	18	21,290	$6 40
36	37,550	6 80	17	22,080	7 20
18	20,580	6 75	18	18,830	5 85
35	33,570	6 25	49	34,560	4 00
7	5,790	4 75	102	106,890	6 37
17	19,110	6 60	18	17,170	5 60
2 bulls	1,840	4 00	16	19,820	6 55
32	39,950	6 65	2	2,680	6 00
17	18,880	6 30	2	2,660	6 25

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
2	1,790	$5 85	1	900	$5 75
2	2,280	6 60	2	2,090	6 00
1	1,050	6 75	3	3,850	6 55
4	4,360	6 62	2	2,090	6 55
3	3,040	6 55	3	2,840	6 60
1	1,120	8 40	1	940	6 30
2	1,880	6 40	30	37,510	6 80
2	1,930	8 37	19	24,570	7 12
9	10,390	6 75	18	18,610	6 30
11	14,505	7 00	33	40,466	7 00
4	4,904	6 50	20	18,686	6 10
17	18,050	6 60	18	21,600	6 87
1	1,100	6 00	20	18,100	5 65
2	2,810	5 75	5	5,980	5 75
7	4,830	5 75	4	4,200	5 25
1	1,050	8 75	20 Texas	19,530	4 75
3	2,770	6 20	2	1,990	6 35
18	22,470	7 35	2	2,050	6 25
15	16,700	6 70	4	4,000	6 25
2	2,050	6 25	3	3,960	6 30
18	19,620	6 75	4	3,550	5 35
20	19,380	6 25	1	1,080	6 00
2	2,085	6 25	12	10,860	7 75
18	20,630	6 40	1	1,480	5 50
4	3,490	5 50	4	4,290	5 50
2	2,040	5 50			

Cochran, Hesket & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
36	41,700	$6 65	21	21,680	$5 75
16	19,970	6 85	10	11,175	6 37
9	9,185	6 25			

Hamilton Loughry, & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	780	$6 12	1 bull	1,100	$4 75
17	21,360	7 00	1	810	5 87
15	20,720	7 25	18	18,750	6 45
17	19,060	6 85	2	1,570	6 12
20	19,140	6 00	9 calves	1,150	4 75
2	2,060	6 60	29	36,760	7 00
10	14,970	7 45	15	17,810	6 80
1	1,040	6 50	18	18,750	6 40
2	2,400	7 10	8	10,160	7 12
1 cow	1,030	4 75	36	40,890	6 80
19	16,870	5 40	21	20,250	6 20
30	41,280	7 25	45	61,670	7 18
45	61,800	7 12	2	1,700	4 50
3	2,980	6 30	18	18,340	6 15
15	18,470	6 75	14	17,390	6 87
22	20,710	6 12	18	22,170	7 00
16	18,850	6 80	15	10,650	6 25
15	20,030	7 12	18	20,450	6 80

HOGS.

J. F. Sadler & Co sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
85	22,850	$7 95	35	8,640	$7 65
5	540	8 25	101	20,860	7 45
126	32,850	8 00	59	14,950	7 70
30	6,150	7 40	57	11,100	7 37
35	8,550	7 70	107	20,020	8 00
95	19,120	7 50	108	23,550	7 60

Cochran, Hesket & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
31	3,830	$7 00	54	13,670	$7 35
83	16,950	7 40	30	8,670	7 60
11 stock	1,450	7 75	104	21,090	7 45
94	22,340	7 55	63	15,890	7 60
114	20,680	7 40			

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
104	20,130	$7 35	127	23,300	$7 30
110	21,610	7 25	64	12,180	7 25
172	45,910	7 90	144	21,870	7 15
110	24,530	7 30	136	22,640	7 30
6	1,520	7 45	114	23,250	7 35
115	23,030	7 45	243	45,690	7 40
108	20,650	7 40	117	21,230	7 30
127	19,790	6 95	8	1,800	7 25
138	20,140	7 25	104	24,650	7 55

Hamilton & Loughry sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
9	1,040	$7 85	10	2,200	$7 40
52	8,450	7 35	38	7,120	7 00
118	18,850	7 40	1	310	6 00
1	270	7 00	1	440	5 00
1	520	5 00	67	13,730	7 35
1	330	6 00	48	11,630	7 60
1	390	6 00	7	1,620	7 60
29	5,710	7 40	39	10,220	7 65
7	1,710	7 50	29	7,720	7 80
29	5,680	7 35	6	1,600	7 00
2	1,050	6 00	1	310	6 00
58	15,750	7 90	15	2,520	7 40
1	9,360	7 80	36	7,290	7 40
59	11,250	7 50	20	5,000	7 65
31	6,280	7 50	1	290	6 00
17	4,610	7 85	43	8,590	7 40
66	18,590	7 85	49	13,950	7 85
80	20,350	7 75	96	19,410	7 40
64	11,980	7 50	53	14,260	7 35
67	13,675	7 50	54	13,700	7 50
43	8,380	7 35	68	14,120	7 35
114	23,140	7 40	54	15,670	7 65

Voetter & Brainard sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
9	1,040	$7 85	1	390	$6 00
127	23,390	7 30	48	15,390	7 35
8	1,920	7 70	9	2,130	7 35
3	520	7 00	52	12,160	7 30
57	11,000	7 37	135	22,640	7 30
110	24,530	7 30	14	3,770	7 40
35	8,550	7 70	17	4,640	7 85
54	13,670	7 45	1	160	7 00
117	21,230	7 30	1	390	6 00
108	21,650	7 40	243	45,690	7 35
1	260	6 00			
209	45,460	7 40	107	30,020	8 00
53	14,260	7 80	104	23,640	7 40
1	230	6 00	127	19,790	6 95
11	1,220	7 12	104	24,650	7 55
138	20,140	7 25	24	4,880	7 40
35	8,640	7 65	5	1,060	7 25
2	720	6 00	47	8,630	7 40
2	590	7 75	2	800	6 00
81	17,940	7 60	47	10,090	7 40
40	7,280	7 30	2	740	6 00
1	1,600	6 00	94	19,520	7 50
1	260	6 00	21	5,040	7 50
93	21,010	7 45	2	400	6 00
01	20,860	7 45	35	5,850	7 30
23	42,830	7 60			

SHEEP.

Hamilton, Loughry & Co. sold:

No	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
60	4,860	$4 90	77	6,860	$5 00
29	960	4 50	8	370	8 50
14	710	6 50	215	18,210	5 05
4	200	6 50	226	17,310	4 90
8	850	8 00	13	600	5 00
104	8,380	4 50	306	27,320	4 90
9	bucks	12 00	224	16,370	4 30
3	bucks	9 00	4	bucks	9 00
199	20,600	5 25	92	9,610	5 35
84	3,780	5 75	349	30,960	5 30
8	350	6 50	52	2,720	6 50
11	430	6 00	115	8,449	4 75
3	bucks	13 00	209	17,240	4 70
8	710	5 20	2	bucks	5 00
40	1,880	6 25	95	8,050	4 70
3	bucks	9 00	243	20,680	5 00
39	3,230	5 20	150	14,185	5 25
190	18,250	5 25	148	13,170	5 12
148	14,000	5 25	2	180	5 50
124	11,020	5 25	62	4,990	4 70
29	2,210	4 79	203	16,680	4 75
8	350	5 50	8	lambs	5 00
123	11,020	5 20	70	5,680	4 50
3	bucks	6 75	352	32,920	5 25

H. Erisman bought:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
201	20,160	$5 37	79	8,820	$5 00
225	20,100	4 95	214	17,770	4 60
228	18,860	4 70	201	20,270	5 35
207	18,740	5 25	441	35,710	5 00
219	20,470	5 25	49	3,820	4 50
220	18,630	5 00	207	18,040	5 15
38	3,270	5 10	215	18,210	5 05
199	21,080	5 60	199	18,250	5 25
209	16,240	4 70	100	9,140	5 25
173	17,360	4 75	55	4,200	4 60
89	8,200	4 50	167	14,520	5 00

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
214	17,770	$4 60	298	16,250	$4 80
53	2,600	5 50	11	530	6 00
104	7,780	4 50	217	18,346	5 12
121	10,670	5 10	6	290	6 50
399	30,820	5 25	54	5,500	4 90
227	18,780	5 05	118	8,920	4 50
219	17,540	5 05	100	8,310	4 80
242	20,420	5 10	28	2,530	4 40
76	3,730	5 75			

Cochran, Hesket & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
38	3,770	$5 10	148	14,360	$5 15
30	2,650	5 30	441	35,710	5 00
219	20,470	5 25	229	18,670	4 90
96	8,500	5 10	465	39,020	5 00
214	19,390	5 25	101	9,130	5 25
307	26,585	5 00	283	19,650	5 00
220	17,855	5 00	175	17,010	5 20
4 bucks lumped		20 00			

J. F. Sadier & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
220	18,730	$5 00	203	16,200	$4 80
234	18,790	4 90	204	7,780	4 65

J. F. Sadler & Co.

report the following as the ruling of the live stock market for the week ending June 16:

CATTLE.

The quantity of cattle for sale on our market this week was about 50 cars more than last week. The supply being so good, buyers had an opportunity of bearing prices down, and fully 25c per 100 ℔s was taken off last week's prices. The largest increase in the number was in common natives and through Texans. The latter are a drug in the market and are hardly bringing enough here to pay for shipping through. Good Western, Texas and Cherokee cattle are sought after by the butcher trade and find ready sale but at little lower figures than natives of the same weights. The following are the closing prices to-day:

Extra beeves, graded, averaging from 1,400 to 1,600 ℔s	$7 00@7 35
Choice beeves, smooth, well fattened, from 1,300 to 1,400 ℔s	6 87@7 00
Choice beeves, fine formed and fat, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s	6 50@6 75
Butchers' stock and medium grades	5 75@6 25
Through Texans	3 25@4 00
Calves	4 50@5 00

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs were light and the demand good for extra Philadelphias and light York grades. Prices advanced a little on all kind, the heaviest advance being on the best hogs. The pens were all cleaned out and prospects look fair for next week at the following quotations:

Extra Philadelphias	$ 8 00
Fair to good Philadelphias	7 75@7 85
Light Yorkers	7 40@7 50
Heavy Yorkers	7 20@7 40

SHEEP.

There was a fair run of sheep on the market this week, but not quite so heavy as last week, and the demand was good so that shippers were enabled to raise the market about 12½c. The market closed to-day at the following figures:

Good to extra, 100 to 105 ℔s	$5 37@5 50
Fair to good, 90 to 95 ℔s	4 75@5 10
Common, 70 to 80 ℔s	4 25@4 50

The arrivals were 307 cars through cattle and 146 cars market cattle, 156 cars hogs and 95 cars sheep.

Cattle sales, 2,279 head.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by the original shipping bill, and only made for two-thirds cost of stock, payable at Penn Bank.

John W. Fort is our agent at Indianapolis, and will attend to all stock at that point intended for us.

J. F. SADLER & CO.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, June 14, 1875. }

CATTLE.

It will be seen from the receipts of cattle, by rail, given below, that the receipts were only 45 head in excess of last week, being 598 against 545. However, it was generally remarked that the quality of the cattle offered for sale was better than usual. Add to this the fact that good cattle were 15 to 20c higher in Chicago than last week, it was but a natural sequence that prices should advance a fraction here. But those who paid 10@15c higher than last week console themselves with the fact that they secured a better article of stock. The demand for cattle was unusually active, and some dealers sold out at an early hour in the day and had "vamoosed the ranche" previous to our arrival. Owners of cattle evidently were masters of the situation, and if that did not put money in their pockets it was their own fault.

There has been but little variation in prices for the past two or three weeks, the ups and downs being caused by the quality and condition of the stock sold and bought. The following were about the ruling figures current to-day:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 ℔ steers	$7 50@7 75
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 ℔ steers	7 10@7 25
Good 1,100 to 1,200 ℔ steers	6 75@6 90
Good 1,000 to 1,100 ℔ steers	6 00@6 25
Calves, as to age	7 00@8 00

We may add that some sales of extras were made at better figures, but being exceptional sales, do not govern the market as to regular prices.

HOGS.

There were but few hogs in the market to-day, not over 100 head all told. Geo. Emrick has a few more penitentiary pigs, weighing up to 535 ℔s, left. The pork market was reported dull last week, and it is no better this week, nor will there be much activity in the home trade or the local market until the close of the heated term. We quote as follows:

Extra fat and smooth, 385 to 535 ℔s	$8 25@8 50
Fat and smooth, 200 to 275 ℔s	7 50@8 00
Medium to good, 150 to 200 ℔s	7 25@7 50
Roughs	6 00@6 25

SHEEP.

The run of sheep and lambs was just about the same as that of last week, aggregating in sheep and lambs some 800 head. Of this number R. McCaslin had one car load, 40 head, from New Castle, and all the remainder were driven in from Lawrence, Washington, Greene, Beaver, Fayette, Westmoreland, Butler and other western counties. The market was reported quite brisk, and last week's prices were fully maintained. All the offerings would find purchasers and drovers would go home happy men. The following were the ruling rates of the market:

Extra, 100 to 115 ℔s	$5 00@5 50
Choice, 90 to 110 ℔s	4 65@4 75
Choice, 80 to 90 ℔	4 25@4 37
Choice lambs	3 40@4 00
Medium	2 50@2 75

Arrivals of Cattle by Rail.

We copy the following arrivals of cattle by rail from the books of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

Consignee.	Where from.	Cars.	Head.
A. Greenwald	Chicago	2	36
Moonshine & H.	Chicago	2	46
E. Katz	Chicago	1	19
Kahn & Schinberg	Chicago	2	34
B. S. Trauerman	Chicago	2	38
P. Hartman	Chicago	1	18
W. Moonschine	Chicago	1	17
Lowenthal & Arnold	Chicago	2	39
Krause & L.	Chicago	1	19
Marks & Bro	Chicago	2	36
Keifer & Girson	Chicago	2	36
Jas. Hunter	Chicago	1	17
A. Haas	Chicago	1	18
L. Rothchild	Chicago	2	38
Lowenstein & Z.	Chicago	2	37
Rothchild & Bro	Chicago	1	17
L. Rosenberg	Chicago	1	14
Lobeman & Kahn	Crestline	2	37
Holmes, L. & Co	Indianapolis	2	31
J. Needy	East Liberty	2	36
Head & Trimble	Orrville	1	21
Total this week		34	548
Total last week		30	541
HOGS.			
J. Huschenroder	Chicago	1	37
SHEEP.			
Kahn & L	Chicago	1	88
B. McCaslin	New Castle	1	40

MILCH COWS.

There were only a limited number of milchers in the market to-day, and none of them could be classed among the extras. The rates asked and obtained were as follows:

Good to choice milkers, calves included	$45 00@55 00
Medium to fair	35 00@40 00
Common	25 00@30 00

Yard Removal Redivivus.

The questions, shall the Union Stock Yards be removed from their present locality in Allegheny, and if so, where shall they go? are again being agitated. We interviewed a well informed gentleman connected with the present yards as a heavy dealer in stock and owner of real estate within their boundaries. Without giving the conversation in detail, we will state that he assured us that the stock men, who were mostly the owners of the yards, were not opposed to their removal, and will, of their own accord, change the location as soon as there is a certainty as to the location of the projected railway that is to give the Connellsville Railroad a Western outlet. This once fixed, the Union Yards will be removed to some point out of the city, midway between the Connellsville extension West and the Fort Wayne Railway. This accomplished, they propose to run sidings from the new yards to the competing roads, and patronize the one that does not discriminate against the interests of the live stock trade here. They say that the removal of the yards is only a question of time. At the same time the stock men seem a unit in their opposition to being forced to move by a mandate of the court declaring the yards a nuisance. This they emphatically deny, and declare that they have not only the means but the will and determination to fight it out on that line if it takes years and consumes any quantity of stamps. Thus matters stand at present.

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Beeves—Receipts 4,090 head, making 8,820 head for the week, against 9,970 head last week. Good steers comparatively scarce and ruled decidedly firm at last week's quotations, but common cattle, especially thin Texas and Cherokees stock, could not be sold except at very low figures; very poor to strictly prime native cattle ranged from $9 00@13 50; poor to fair Texans sold at $7 50@11 50. Sales include 12 cars Illinois corn feed steers, 7¼ cwt, at $12 50@13 50; 6 cars do, 8 cwt, $12 75@13 50; 6 cars do, 7 cwt, $12 50; 8 cars do, 7 cwt, $12 75; 4 cars do, 7¼ cwt, $12 50; 4 cars do, 6¾ cwt, $12 25; 3 cars do, 7½ cwt, $13 00; 14 cars Illinois stillers, 6½ cwt, $12 25@12 50; 6 cars do, 6¼ cwt, $12 50@12 75; 5 cars do, 6¾ cwt, $12 75; 4 cars do, 5¾ cwt, $11 00@11 50; 2 cars very poor, 5¾ cwt, $9 00; 3 cars Texans, 6 cwt, $11 00@11 50; 4 cars do, 5½ cwt, $10 00; 11 cars do, 4½ cwt, $7 50@8 50; 11 cars do, 4½ cwt, $8 25. A number of car loads remain unsold.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 5,590 head, making 24,290 head for the week, against 23,240 head last week. Market dull at $4 75@6 00 for clipped sheep, and $8 00@11 00 for lambs. Sales include 1 car Illinois sheep, 90 ℔s, at $5 00; 1 car Kentucky do, 100 ℔s, $5 50; 1 car do, 93 ℔s, $5 00; 3 cars Ohio, 103 ℔s, $6 00; 2 cars do, 80 ℔s, $5 50; 1 car Kentucky lambs 58 ℔s, $8 00, 54 ℔s, $8 50; 1 car Pennsylvania do, 58 ℔s, $9 50; 1 car Jersey do, 53 ℔s, $10 00.

Swine—Receipts 10,390 head, making 26,920 head for the week, against 26,850 head last week. None offered alive; dressed easier, with a fair business, at $9 12½@9 50.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Cattle—Receipts 4,500 head. Market dull, weak and easy; prices nearly nominal; rough to extra native $5 00@6 65; medium to good $4 25@4 75; Texans $2 50@4 50; sales of choice at $6 25@8 40. Shipments 2,600 head.

Hogs—Receipts 19,000 head. Market dull and weak and 20@25c lower all round; common to good $6 50@7 00; extra $7 30@7 40; bulk of sales at $6 70@6 90; closed easy. Shipments 7,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 530 head. Market quiet; poor $6 60; good $3 00@4 50.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 16.—Cattle—Receipts 499 head; total for the week 6,979 head. Market continues active; yesterday's prices ruled strong on good stock; common half fat dull and dragging at 25@37½c off on last week's quotations; good and best quality about all sold.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,800 head; total for the week 9,600 head. Market active; Ohio clipped, averaging 74 to 89 pounds, $4 75@5 25.

Hogs—Receipts 1,900 head; total for the week 9,800 head. Market dead; only one deck of common Yorkers sold; Yorkers $7 30@7 40; heavy hogs $7 50.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Cattle—Market was moderately active this week and prices were a fraction higher; 2,600 head arrived and sold at $7 50@8 25 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $8 75 for a few choice; $6 50@7 25 for fair to good do; and $5 00@6 00 for common, as to quality.

Sheep—Unchanged; 6,000 head sold at $4 00@6 00, as to condition.

Hogs—Rather lower; 4,000 head sold at $11 00@11 50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Hogs firm; shippers $6 30@6 60; butchers' $7 10@7 20. Cattle steady; native steers $6 25@6 60; fair $5 75@6 15; good Texans $4 25@4 75.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Hogs dull; common $6 50@6 75; fair to medium $6 65@7 00; good to extra $7 10@7 65.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, June 12, 1875. }

The sales reported below fall short of the week previous, but still they exhibit a fair amount of transactions, all things taken into consideration. The firmness noted in our last has been fully maintained, holders particularly of favorite brands not being desirous of forcing operations. The mills are still running. We could learn nothing in regard to their intention; after the first of the month it is very probable that they will continue to run for some time. The hot dollar difficulty has been adjusted on a satisfactory basis.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

400 tons grey forge	$24 00—4 mos.
300 tons grey forge	24 00—4 mos.
300 tons n. o. forge neutral	24 00—cash.
250 tons grey forge	24 00—4 mos.
250 tons grey forge	24 00—4 mos.
200 tons grey forge	24 00—4 mos.
200 tons grey forge	24 00—4 mos.
100 tons close grey forge	22 50—4 mos.
100 tons close grey forge	24 00—4 mos.
100 tons white	21 00—4 mos.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

250 tons grey forge	$23 50—4 mos.
200 tons grey forge	23 50—4 mos.
200 tons grey forge	24 00—4 mos.
100 tons grey forge	24 00—4 mos.

ALLEGHENY COKE.

150 tons Red Bank	$25 00—4 mos.

ANTHRACITE.

20 tons No. 1 foundry	$28 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry	28 00—4 mos.

CHARCOAL.

20 tons No. 1, Hanging Rock	$30@31—4 mos.

SCRAP IRON.

Since the resumption of the rolling mills the demand for scrap iron has not been as active as for some time previous to that event; but as present prices there is a fair demand, and some mills are using it largely. For ordinary wrought scrap the market rules $28 00@30 00 per ton, and we are informed of transactions at the inside figure. Less is done in old rails and car wheels than formerly, and prices are nominal; we have $35 00@38 00 quoted to us for the latter. The receipts of scrap iron for the first five months of this year, are remarkably large, aggregating 18,217 tons, as shown by the following statement:

	By rail, tons.	By river, tons.
January	2,350	......
February	1,290	......
March	3,070	1,970
April	4,540	1,135
May	3,290	572
Total	14,540	3,677

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

There has been a medium movement in manufactured iron during the past week, with no especial features of interest to note. The mills are running steadily, some of them on double time, while prices are at about the same stage as reported last week. Nails are steady on a basis of $3 00@3 10 ₱ keg.

The following are the prices of the Western Bar Iron Association, on which the usual discount of 1.10@2.10c is given to the trade in round lots:

FLAT BAR.

1⅛ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 5-10c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	2 7-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 7-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	2 8-10c
1⅛ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	2 8-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	2 9-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅞ inch	2 5-10c	½ to 7-16 inch	3 2-10c
2 to 2⅞ inch	2 8-10c	⅜ inch	3 3-10c
3 to 3½ inch	3c	5-16 inch	3 7-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	3 5-10c	¼ inch	4 1-10c
¾ to ⅞ inch	2 7-10c	3-16 inch	6 1-10c
⅝ to 9-16 inch	2 9-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 1-10c	⅞ to 1⅜ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 5-10c
1⅛ to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 2-10c	⅝ to ¾ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 7-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	3 3-10c	¾ and ⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	4 5-10c
1⅛ to 2⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	3 5-10c	⅝ and ½ do do	5 5-10c
1 to 1⅜ by 3-16 to No. 12	4c		

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	3 5-10c	1 inch	4 7-10c
3⅛ to 4½ inch	3 7-10c	⅞ inch	5 3-10c
1⅞ to 2 inch	3 8-10c	¾ inch	5 8-10c
1⅝ to 1¾ inch	4c	⅝ inch	6 3-10c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	4 4-10c	½ inch	7c

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 1-10c	½ inch	3 5-10c
⅜ to ¾ inch	3 3-10c	⅜ inch	4 1-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 4-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	3 7-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	3 9-10c	Wagon Box Iron, ¾ and ⅞ inch	4 5-10c
½ inch	4 6-10c		
⅜ inch	6 1-10c		

TANK IRON.

3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	3 8-10c	Heads, flanging	8 5-10c
Boiler plate	7 5-10c	Plow slabs	4 2-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 4-10c	Plow wings	4 7-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	4c	6c	7 5-10c
No. 15 to 20	4 2-10c	6 2-10c	7 7-10c
No. 21 to 24	4 5-10c	6 4-10c	7 9-10c
No. 25 and 26	4 7-10c	6 6-10c	8 1-10c
No. 27	4 9-10c	6 8-10c	8 3-10c
No. 28	5 3-10c		

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₱ ℔ extra.

RAILROAD IRON.

(Countersunk and punched.)

1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	3 5-10c	1½, 1⅜ and 2 by ½ and ⅜ inch	3c
1⅛ by ½ and 5-16 inch	4c	1½ by ⅜ inch	3 2-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light brands	2-10c	Hoops	3-10c
		All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10c

NAILS.

The following is the price list of the Western Nail Manufacturers' Association:

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.		
10d@60d fencing and brads	$3 35		
8d@ 9d	3 60		
6d@ 7d	3 85		
4d@ 5d	4 10		
3d	4 85		
2d	6 10		
Fine Blued.		*Cut Spikes.*	
3d	$6 35	3 to 6 inch	$3 60
2d	7 10	*Barrel.*	
Casing.		¾ inch	$7 10
10d@30d	$4 10	⅞ inch	6 35
8d@ 9d	4 35	1 inch	5 85
6d@ 7d	4 60	1⅛ inch	5 10
Clinch.		1¼ inch	4 85
Clinch nails	$5 10	1⅜ inch	4 35
		1½ inch	4 10
Finishing Nails.			
10 to 3d	$4 60	6d	$5 10
8d	4 85	4d	5 35
Tinned nails, 3d, ₱ keg	$10 00		
Tinned nails, 4d, ₱ keg	9 00		
Copper, all sizes, ₱ ℔	50		

In 100 kegs lots and upwards.

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents advance ₱ keg on common cut.

TERMS—Net sixty days with two per cent. off for cash.

HORSE SHOES.

The following are Shoenberger, Blair & Co.'s prices for horse and mule shoes:

Horse shoes, ₱ keg 100 keg lots	$5 25
Horse shoes, 50 keg lots	5 50
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs	5 75
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots	6 25
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots	6 50
Mule shoes, less quantity	6 75

The following are Burden's prices:

Horse shoes, ₱ keg 10 keg lots	$6 25
Horse shoes, ₱ keg 50 keg lots	6 15
Mule shoes, ₱ keg 10 keg lots	7 25
Mule shoes, ₱ keg 50 keg lots	7 15

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

The following is the revised price list for wrought iron welded tubes:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Price per foot. Black. $ c.	Price per foot. Galvanized. $ c.
⅛	04	
¼	04	08
⅜	05	08
½	07	12
¾	09	14
1	12	19
1¼	19	28
1½	25	36
2	34	48
2½	54	77
3	67	1 00
3½	90	1 30
4	1 10	1 60
4½	1 40	2 00
5	1 65	2 35
6	2 25	3 50
7	3 25	
8	4 50	
9	6 00	
10	8 50	

Discount 30 per cent., subject to changes without notice.

Metals and Glass.

TIN PLATES—There is a moderate trade at lower prices. We quote as follows:

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$11 75
IX, 10x14, charcoal	14 25
IC, 12x12, charcoal	12 25
IX, 12x12, charcoal	15 25
IC, 14x20, charcoal	12 25
IX, 14x20, charcoal	14 75
DC, 12½x17, charcoal	11 25
DX, 12½x17, charcoal	13 75
IC, 14x20, leaded	10 75
IX, 14x20, leaded	13 00
IC, 20x28, leaded	22 00
IX, 20x28, leaded	27 00
IC, 10x14, best coke	10 00

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

WINDOW GLASS—The following is the manufacturers' card list, on which a discount is made of 60@65 on jobbing lots; sales of round lots are reported at an additional 5@10 discount.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	....	$6 75	$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$7 00	7 75	11 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	8 25	12 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00	8 75	13 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 17		10 00	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 24		11 00	16 00
18 by 22		12 00	18 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		13 00	20 00
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		14 00	22 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		15 00	24 00
26 by 38 to 24 by 44		16 00	26 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50		18 00	28 00
26 by 52 to 30 by 54			32 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			35 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 81 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

MANUFACTURED COPPER—The following is the revised manufacturers' price list for standard sizes and qualities. Terms cash:

Braziers' copper, 30 by 60, or cut to order; over 12 ℔s sheets (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	31c
Braziers' copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz, (to square foot)	33c
Braziers' copper, 12 oz per square foot and under	35c
Copper circles, less than 84 inches diam	3c
Copper circles, 84 inches diam and over	6c
Segment and Pattern Sheets, bottoms and sides for kettles, &c	3c

(In addition to above prices.)

Sheathing copper, tinned or plain, (14 by 48 in. only,) over 12 oz	30c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	31c
Soldering coppers, less discount for quantity	32c
Copper Bottoms, less discount for quantity	33c

PATENT PLANISHED COPPER, TINNED OR PLAIN.

Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	37c
Sheathing size, 14x48 case and over	36c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide, { 7 in. 14x52, 8 in. 14x56, 9 in. 14x60, } less than case	39c
same sizes, case and over	38c
Sheets 30x60 and over 20 inches wide	41
Sheets 12 oz, and lighter, under 20 in. wide	41c
Sheets 12 oz, and lighter, over 20 in. wide	43c
Tinning, sheets 14x48, by the case, per sheet	8c
Tinning, boiler sizes, 7 and 8 in., per sheet	12c
Tinning, boiler sizes, 9 in., per sheet	15c

NEW YORK.

June 10.—American Pig.—There is no improvement in the tone of the market, and transactions continue limited at figures nominally unchanged, although concessions can very often be obtained. Most of the Lehigh furnace companies feel more discouraged than at any time since September, 1873, but with all the dullness they persist in keeping their furnaces in blast. The stocks of iron are increasing, and in some places are large. It is claimed ward.

Rails. We continue our quotation of $48 00@50 00, at works, for American, though we hear of quotations considerably lower, but they are generally for an inferior quality of rail, or owing to some exceptional circumstances.

Old rails. We quote $26 50@27 00, and note sales of 300 tons at $26 50, and 300 tons on private terms.

Scrap. The market seems to be weaker, and we quote No. 1 wrought $31 00@33 00. We note the sale of 500 tons on private terms.—*Iron Age.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

June 11.—Scotch Pig—Since last Wednesday prices have fluctuated in both directions, but the market is now drooping, and there is very little business doing. The following are makers' quotations:

Gartsherrie No. 1	65s 6d
Coltness No. 1	67s
Glengarnock No. 1	68s
Eglinton No. 1	61s

Manufactured iron. The demand is falling off, and little business doing. Prices are declining.

Rails unchanged.—*Iron Age.*

CLEVELAND.

June 9.—The iron market remains steady and firm—no material change in prices or transactions. The demand for pig iron is yet slow, and for small lots, whilst the supply is likely to be largely increased by additions from abroad. We do not hear of any intention on the part of furnace owners here or in the neighborhood going into blast until there is a change of prices in their favor. The quotations remain as heretofore.

The market in merchant iron is firm with a limited demand. No change in prices except steel mixed tire, which has been reduced from 75c to $1 00. The hardware trade has been active and prices steady. An advance of 10 per cent. has been made on butts, and strap and T hinges have advanced to 33⅓ and 10 per cent. off. A decline of 25c per box will be noticed on tin plate.—*Review.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 12.—Iron—Pig is quiet, and the demand extremely limited. Sales of 800 tons No. 1 foundry, mostly Lehigh crane, at $27 00@28 00; No. 2 at $26 00, and grey forge at $23 00@25 00. Glendon grey forge is held at $25 00 at the furnace.

Manufactured Iron—Bars are steady at 2.6@2.8c ₱ ℔.

Nails are selling at $3 50 per keg—*Commercial List.*

CINCINNATI.

[By L. R. Hull & Co.]

June 12.—There is no new feature to report, the market remaining generally quiet. Buyers are still purchasing principally to supply immediate wants and show little disposition to speculate.

Herewith find quotations of pig iron for week ending this date:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

	Per ton.
Hanging Rock, No. 1	$28 00@29 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, No 2	26 00@27 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, forge	25 00—4 mos
Virginia, No. 1	27 00@28 00—4 mos
Virginia, No. 2	25 00@26 00—4 mos
Virginia, forge	25 00—4 mos
Tennessee, No. 1	27 00—4 mos
Tennessee, forge	24 00@25 00—4 mos
Alabama, No. 1	27 00—4 mos
Missouri, No. 1	28 00@29 00—4 mos
Missouri, No. 2	26 00@27 00—4 mos

HOT BLAST STONE COAL.

Missouri, No. 1	$ 28 00—4 mos
Missouri, forge	26 00—4 mos
Ohio, No. 1	25 00@28 00—4 mos
Ohio, forge	24 00@26 00—4 mos
American Scotch, No. 1	25 00@26 00—4 mos

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, car wheel	$35 00@40 00—4 mos
Missouri, car wheel	35 00@40 00—4 mos
Kentucky, car wheel	35 00@40 00—4 mos
Tennessee, car wheel	30 00@40 00—4 mos
Georgia, car wheel	30 00@40 00—4 mos
Alabama, car wheel	32 00@40 00—4 mos
Machinery and forge	30 00@35 00—4 mos
Blooms	70 00@90 00—4 mos

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK.

June 5.—Manufactured copper—Quiet; new sheathing 30c; ingot lake firm at 23@23¼c. Pig iron—Scotch dull and heavy at $27 50@30 00; American dull and nominal at $24 00@28 00. Russia sheet 14½c gold. Nails steady; cut $3 25@3 50; clinch $5 50@6 00; horseshoe No. 8 $24 00@25 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 16, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active but weak and lower; No. 1 spring nominal; No. 2, fresh, 99c; regular 98⅛c spot; 99⅛c seller July; $1 00⅛ seller August; No. 3 95c; rejected 85c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 mixed 69¾c spot; 70¼c bid seller July; 72¼c bid seller August; rejected 68c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 58¼@58¾c spot; 56¼c bid seller July; 41½@41⅝c seller August; rejected 54½c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 97c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2 $1 21½ bid spot; $1 06@1 09 seller September.

CLOVERSEED—$6 00@6 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $18 75 spot; $18 70 seller July; $18 60, seller August; $19 20 seller September. Lard dull and nominal; 13c spot; 13.20@13.22½c seller August; 13.40@13.42½c seller September. Bulkmeats dull and lower; shoulders 7⅝c; short rib middles 11c; short clear 11½c.

WHISKEY—Dull and nominal at $1 16.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was unsettled and lower; 99¼c July; 99½c August. Corn easier; 69¼c June; 70c July. Oats unchanged. Pork weak and lower; $18 60 July; $18 85 August. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Flour in less active demand; receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 65@4 90; common to good $5 00@5 35; white wheat extra $5 90@6 50; extra Ohio $5 00; St. Louis $5 35@8 60. Rye flour steady at $4 25@5 65. Cornmeal firm at $3 85@4 20. Wheat dull and irregular; receipts 135,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 22; No. 2 Chicago $1 15@1 16¼; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 18¼@1 19; No. 2 Northwestern $1 16@1 19; amber $1 38½@1 40. Rye nominal at 90c@$1 00. Barley nominal. Malt firm; Lake Shore $1 55. Corn opened firm but closed dull and heavy; mixed Western, steamer, 84@85c; do sail 86@88c. Oats opened 1c better but closed dull and heavy; receipts 22,000 bushels; mixed Western 66@71c; white 70@74c. Hay firm at 65@70c. Coffee steady at 16@18¾c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8¼@8⅝c; prime 8¼c. Molasses dull and heavy. Rice quiet but unchanged. Petroleum easier; refined 12⅝c; crude 6⅛c. Rosin dull at $1 75@1 80. Turpentine dull at 32c. Pork lower at $19 50@19 70. Beef quiet. Cutmeats dull; pickled shoulders 11¾@12¼c. Middles dull; long clear 11½c; short 11½c. Lard irregular; prime steam 13 5-16@13⅜c. Butter unchanged. Eggs dull; Western 18½c. Cheese firm at 5@12½c. Whisky steady at $1 20.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Flour firm; Western superfine $4 62½@4 75; others unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Western amber $1 37; No. 2 $1 35. Corn strong; Western mixed 85c. Oats dull; Western white 68@69c; mixed 67c. Rye dull at $1 00@1 05. Hay firm at $17 00@25 00. Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter slow; Western firsts 20@22c; seconds 16@18c. Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes 18¾c; jobbing 16½@19½c. Petroleum dull; crude 6@6½c. Whisky strong at $1 20.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Flour in better demand; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 50@6 12½; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $6 00@6 50; high grades $6 50@7 50. Wheat firmer; red $1 32½@1 35; amber $1 33@1 38. Rye $1 12. Corn quiet; yellow 84@84½c; Western mixed 83@84c. Oats steady; white 72½@73c; mixed 70c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky $1 22. Petroleum—Refined 12¾@13c; crude 9¼@9½c. Seeds unchanged. Butter dull; New York and Bradford county extras 25@28c; do firsts 22@23c; Western extras 22@23c. Cheese firmer; Western fine 10¾@11c. Eggs firm; Western fresh 21c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Cotton dull at 14½c. Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady at $1 20@1 25. Corn dull at 70@73c. Oats dull at 64@68c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Eggs and butter—Demand fair and market firm. Cheese steady at 9@9½c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull and nominal. Bulkmeats dull and lower; sales of shoulders at 8¼c; clear rib sides 11¼c; clear nominally 11½c. Bacon dull but unchanged. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 15.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour dull; superfine extra $4 50@4 75. Wheat lower at $1 36. Corn better at 68@69c. Oats firmer at 59@60c. Rye—Nothing done. Whisky nominal. Pork nominal at $19 50. Bacon dull; shoulders 12½c. Dry salt meats lower; shoulders 8c. Lard nominal; summer 12½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 16.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat active; No. 2 white Wabash $1 29¼; No. 1 white Michigan $1 28; extra do $1 29½; amber Michigan $1 26; No. 1 red $1 28; No. 2 $1 25½. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed 75c; seller June 75½c; seller July 76¼c; seller August 77½c; low mixed 73½c; no grade 71½c. Oats dull and prices nominal.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—Cotton dull at 14½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active at $1 18@1 25. Corn dull at 73@75c. Oats nominal at 67@69c. Rye dull at $1 10. Pork $20 00. Bulkmeats 8¼@8¾@11¾@11½c, loose. Bacon 9¾@12½@12¾c, packed. Sugar cured hams 13@13¾c. Lard—Tierce 14½@15c; keg 15½c. Whisky $1 15.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 05¼; No. 2, $1 01. Oats dull and neglected; No. 2, in store, 56¼c. Corn entirely nominal; No. 2 mixed 68c. Rye dull; No. 1, in store, 95c. Barley less firm but more active; No. 2, $1 20; seller August $1 02.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 16.—Cotton quiet at 13¾@13½c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 20@1 25. Corn steady at 88c. Oats steady at 75c. Provisions steady. Lard 15c. Bulkmeats steady; shoulders 9c; sides 12@12½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 10c; sides 13@13½c. Sugar cured hams 13½c, all packed. Whisky firm at $1 21.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 16.—Flour quiet and demand limited; Western superfine $4 25@4 50; common extras $4 75@5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5 00@6 25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 00@6 75; Illinois $6 25@7 25; St. Louis $6 25@8 00. Corn—Demand moderate; mixed and yellow 85@88c. Oats dull; mixed and white 70@76c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 16.—Flour steady at $3 75@6 25. Wheat quiet at $1 12@1 25. Corn steady with a moderate demand; ear 65c; shelled 68@70c. Oats 64c; white 65c. Rye steady with a moderate demand at $1 10@1 15.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 16.—Cotton quiet; nominally 14½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn active at 82@84c. Oats dull at 72c. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon quiet at 9@9¼@12¼@12½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 16.—Wheat, corn and oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white in car lots 10¼c; Ohio state test 11½c; in small lots 1@2c higher.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 16.—Flour dull at $5 75@6 00. Wheat firm; extra $1 28; No. 1 $1 27¼; amber $1 23¼. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 16.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 18; extra white Michigan $1 35. Corn firm; high mixed 83c; low do 81c.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Comparative cotton statement for the week ending June 11:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports for the week	13,907
Same time last year	12,416
Total to date	3,416,031
Same time last year	3,691,778
Exports for the week	33,553
Same time last year	25,157
Total to date	2,508,684
Same time last year	2,678,986
Stock at all United States ports	268,654
Same time last year	274,411
Stock at all interior towns	28,891
Same time last year	51,202
Stock at Liverpool	1,002,000
Same time last year	953,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	161,000
Same time last year	221,000

Not Consumption.

In consumption and "lung diseases" we have had ample opportunity to test not only every kind of treatment, but every kind of medicine. We know that there are many cases of disease that so nearly resemble consumption, but which is not; that without a very careful diagnosis, serious mistakes might be made, which would lead to very prejudicial results in the treatment. It is the duty of every physician to ascertain as nearly as possible the precise nature of every malady before prescribing. "No more certain sign is offered in disease than is found in the urinary secretion," says Simon. And in this disease we are especially favored with indications in the urine which enables us to determine not only the facts relative to the true nature thereof, but to measure tolerably correctly the extent of the same.

We have thus detected and determined the *extent* of hundreds of cases of *Consumption*, many of which, being incipient only, have been *cured* by us in a very short time. And whilst we would not hold out inducement or promise a cure, in the "last stage" of this dreadful malady, we would just say that we have cured many cases that so nearly resembled Consumption, that it was impossible to determine the fact by any other means than by examination of the urinary secretion.

Among these we might mention liver complaint, dyspepsia, heart disease, female weakness, &c., &c.

These diseases oftentimes much resemble Consumption in many particulars. They may come on with cough and expectoration of blood and mucus, pain in the breast and side heats and chills, followed by weakness, night sweats, &c. These symptoms are taken for Consumption, and the patient is informed that the case is a "hopeless one," when perhaps it was yet as curable as nine-tenths of our most common diseases, and when some prompt and efficacious remedy administered for the *real* disease would dispel it in a very short time.

We have cured many cases of this kind, even after they had been abandoned as hopelessly consumpted, by their relatives as well as the physician. Whilst there is life there is hope in such cases.

DRS. OLDSHUE,
132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The "Housekeeper" of our Health.

The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set this great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of their great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

TTHS

As Good as New.

The above expression is peculiarly applicable to the individual whose system has been renovated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If any man or woman in this community has a friend suffering from the various pangs which indigestion, nervous disease, weak back or kidney trouble can inflict, the most rational advice he or she can give is—"Procure the Bitters at once, and use them regularly." If this advice is heeded, we guarantee that in a short time the invalid will feel "as good as new," so marked and so rapid will be the change for the better wrought by this peerless invigorant, nervine and diuretic. It not only re-establishes digestion and stimulates the organs of urination into healthful activity, but expels by the natural outlets of the body those acrid elements in the secretions which, when absorbed into the blood, produce rheumatism, gout and neuralgia. Moreover, its gentle though effectual action admirably fits it for the use of females in delicate health, who require a stimulant and corrective.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness of weight in the stomach, sore eructations sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM.

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails.

MWF

MARRIED:

SHALLENBERGER—KUHNS—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday evening, June 15th, 1875, by Rev. M. L. Streator, Mr. FRANK L. SHALLENBERGER, of Braddock, Pa., and Miss S. EMMA KUHNS, of Greensburg.

FLEMING—ROE—On the evening of June 10th, at the residence of Mrs. Mary Roe, of Sewickley, by Rev. A. L. Petty, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bittinger, Mr. J. KIDD FLEMING and Miss M. ELLIE ROE, both of Sewickley.

WILLIAMS—FOX—In Washingtonville, Ohio, June 3d, by Rev. Mr. Long, JOHN R. WILLIAMS, of Salem, Ohio, and Miss MATTIE E. FOX, of Cold Water, Michigan.

DIED:

LIVINGSTON—On Tuesday morning, June 15, 1875, SARAH F., relict of the late L. B. Livingston, Esq., aged 72 years.

MINGUS—At 8:30 P. M., June 16th, 1875, WILLIAM ERASTUS, infant son of George W. and Amelia M. Mingus, aged 8 months.

McCALLEN—At Sewickley, on Friday evening at 10½ o'clock, SADIE E., daughter of John and Annie J. McCallen, aged 2 years, 1 month and 13 days.

VANDERHOVEN—On Sunday morning, June 13th, MARION E., daughter of Eugene and Catharine Vanderhoven, aged 3 years, 10 months and 19 days.

LUCAS—At her residence at Mills Station, P., W. & B. R. R., on Sunday evening, June 13, 1875, Mrs. AMANDA B. LUCAS, wife of Captain Wm. B. Lucas, in the 30th year of her age.

ALTER—On Monday evening, at half-past nine o'clock, NETTIE ALTER, in the 19th year of her age.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of George H. Anderson, will offer at Public Auction, at the Custom House, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, JULY 13th, 1875, at 3 O'CLOCK P. M., all the right, title and interest, subject to liens, of said George H. Anderson, before and at the time of said proceedings in bankruptcy, in the following coal lands and coal right, viz:

The undivided third, in fee simple, of a tract of land situate in Monongalia county, West Virginia, abutting on the Monongahela River, and described as follows: Beginning at a Sugar Tree on the bank of said river, thence along the same north 73½ degrees east, 32.48 perches; north 68 degrees east, 32.00 perches; [illegible] to the place of beginning; containing 821 acres 151 perches.

Also, a tract of land just below the foregoing, abutting on said river, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Lynn, on the bank of said river, thence north 1½ degrees east, [illegible] perches; thence leaving said river south 84½ degrees east, 9 perches; [illegible] containing 5¼ acres.

Also, the coal right in the following described land, adjoining the land first described: Beginning at a White Oak, in the south line of land first described, thence [illegible] to the place of beginning; containing 263 acres, &c.

TERMS—Cash. For further particulars apply to

DANL. R. DAVIDSON, Assignee,
Shoe and Leather Bank, corner Wood and Diamond streets, Pittsburgh.

Public Sale of Lots.

The undersigned will sell at Public Outcry on the premises, on

Thursday, 1st day of July, 1875,

a number of lots in the Proposed Town of Point Pleasant, on the Western side of the Conemaugh River, opposite Saltsburg, on what has been long known as "The Point." These lots are laid out 50 feet in front and extending back 140 feet. The Main street is 60 feet and the cross streets 50 feet wide. The site is one of the most beautiful in the country. The land on which this new town is proposed lies between the Conemaugh River and the Loyalhanna creek, in Westmoreland county, within about a stone's throw of the Saltsburg Station, on West Penn Railroad. There is also a

Mineral Spring

on the Western side of the Loyalhanna creek, which is pronounced to be possessed of great medicinal properties. A good substantial bridge spans the Conemaugh River at this point, affording ready access to the new town. Sale to commence on said day, at 10 o'clock A. M., when terms will be made known.

WM. STEWART.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION NO. 1,

TO NOMINATE SHERIFF.

Notice is hereby given that an adjourned Session of this Convention will be held in LIBRARY HALL, in the City of Pittsburgh, on

Tuesday, the 22d Day of June, inst., at 10 O'clock A. M.

Tickets for admission to the Hall will be delivered only to the delegates, Reporters of the Press and the Candidates. Tickets can be obtained from the Chairman of the Convention, No. 124 Fifth avenue.

WM. BLAKELEY, Chairman.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1875.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers of our ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in the East, having discontinued its publication, we shall be unable to furnish it to subscribers hereafter. We ask the indulgence of our patrons, in this matter, for the reason that the failure is wholly beyond our control.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

THE exports from Philadelphia, last week, aggregated in value $609,901.

THE fall of rain at Boston on the 9th of June, lasting twenty-six hours, was 6.14 inches, making it the heaviest rain fall in that part of the world, since 1829.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says that grain is now carried from Chicago to New York, by lake and canal, at 10⅜ cents per bushel, and from New York to Liverpool at 15 cents currency—but little over 25 cents currency from Chicago to Liverpool. If this is not cheap transportation, what is it?

THE Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* has lately made an investigation as to the character of the malt liquors sold from bars in that city, and found not a single specimen that had not been "doctored" or drugged. The effects arising from the regular use of some of the stuff sold under the name of lager beer are said to be highly injurious to health.

THE *Financial Chronicle* says that the railroad earnings thus far reported for May, show, upon the whole, a favorable condition of railroad traffic, as compared with the same month of 1874. The total earnings of thirteen roads foot up $5,923,850, against $5,091,271 in May of last year, but it is apparent that by far the greater part of the increase this year ($785,000) is made up by the excess on the Union and Central Pacific roads, whose earnings continue to show an extraordinary growth.

WE reproduced, recently, from the *Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association*, statistics showing the production of pig iron in the United States during 1874. In its last issue that journal gives the estimated consumption of pig metal in the past three years, as follows: 1872, 2,850,525 tons; 1873, 3,022,896 tons; 1874, 2,450,578 tons. The figures indicate a reduced consumption in 1874 of nearly 600,000 tons, as compared with 1873, and 400,000 tons as compared with 1872.

THE exportation of wheat and flour from the Pacific coast for the current year will amount to about 10,250,000 centals of wheat, valued at about $16,000,000. The amount does not vary greatly from the exportation of the two previous years, but the money return was nearly $3,000,000 less. The crop about to be harvested will not yield, it is thought, over 6,000,000 centals for export. The shipments of flour for the past year have amounted to 444,000 barrels, of which England and China took three-fourths.

THE London *Times* concludes an article on the condition of the English iron trade, in which the increased production of the United States is shown by statistics, with the remark that "the developments of the American iron industries have of late years been both large and continuous. The American iron market is no longer commanded by our exports, and our iron trade must bestir itself if it desires still to command other markets, including the English, in which it has already found formidable rivals."

COKE, it is stated by a distinguished engineer, is very similar to anthracite coal in its constitution. In fixed carbon, the difference between the two is very slight, the main difference being in the ash, which is greater in coke than in the coal. The similarity of the two renders it perfectly practicable to substitute coke for anthracite in the anthracite pig iron furnaces, or to mix the two in varying quantities. If the strike continues in the anthracite regions, the substitution of coke at the anthracite furnaces will undoubtedly be extensively resorted to.

THE Baltimore *American* says that while the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Company were reading MR. GARRETT's speech, which certainly gave no indication of the least dissatisfaction with the results of the war, Vice President KING, of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and President SCOTT were closeted in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, negotiating for a cessation of hostilities and a return to the ante-bellum status. In other words, while the President of the road was vowing by all that was sacred that he never would yield, the Vice President was in New York fixing up the details of the yielding.

THE Louisana Cotton Exchange reports that the cotton crop throughout the entire cotton growing region, shows an increase in acreage, the plants are healthy, and the stand is better than has been secured for many years. Everything is favorable for a larger yield of cotton than has been produced since the war, with good prices an absolute certainty. Another most encouraging symptom is the increased acreage in corn and small grain, which marks the beginning of a new era in Southern agriculture. The feeling between the field laborers and their employers is also much better than usual, and altogether the South appears to be in a most prosperous condition.

THE table of exports from Boston during May, published by the Boston *Advertiser*, shows a decline in value of $400,000 as compared with May, 1874, and of $900,000 as compared with the same month in 1873. Nevertheless, in the five expired months of the present year the export trade has been much larger than in 1874. The decline in May, as compared with that month last year, corresponds very nearly to a diminution in the exports of wheat and tobacco; while the loss as compared with May, 1873, is due to decreased exports of cotton and bacon, losses and gains in other articles nearly balancing each other. The cotton goods statement of exports shows an enormous increase. This has continued through the year, and the total value of manufactures of cotton in five months from Boston alone is upward of $575,000.

A WRITER in the current number of the *Atlantic Monthly* says: "It will be a grand day for California when the word ranche has only a historical meaning, and when small farms, well tilled, dot the lovely plains now abandoned to herds of cattle." So it will. And it will be a better one for the whole country when our farmers shall have been brought to understand that breadth of acres is not nearly of so much consequence as thoroughness of culture, considered as elements of agricultural prosperity and success. The poet GOLDSMITH tells us that in the Arcadian age of Britain:

"Time was, ere England's woes began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man."

This may be a poetical exaggeration, but there is a most interestingly liberal suggestion of practical possibilities in it, nevertheless.

THE New York *Bulletin* says that the reports of short grain crops in Europe are like the similar reports that prevailed in this country a month or so ago, unreliable and got up for speculative purposes. The latest intelligence from the grain-producing districts of Europe indicates a good growing season and a prospect of a yield as large as usual. Europe will want as much grain from us this year as she has wanted for several years past, but is not likely to want any more. There will probably be a demand for all we have to spare, but it is not likely to be active enough to advance prices materially. The surplus of last year's crop has been held back beyond the usual point, and is just beginning to go forward to market; and the new crop will be in before the old is all out. This will materially tend to keep down prices; and it will be much safer to depend upon the maintenance of present rates than to look forward to an advance.

HERE and there may be found a decent Democrat who refuses to follow the Democratic doctrine of "State Sovereignty." The latest instance is that of HARLOW S. HORTON, of Madison, Wisconsin, a prominent Democrat who delivered an address upon Decoration Day in Madison, in which he took a bold and unequivocal stand against the heresy of State Rights. He said: "There can never be again any refinements, distinctions or theories of State Sovereignty in the creed of any respectable party in this country inconsistent with the final and complete supremacy of the Constitution of the United States and the National Government." When Mr. HORTON asserts that the idea of State Sovereignty cannot hereafter be incorporated in the creed of any *respectable* party, he heartily concurs with us in the estimate which he puts upon the Democratic party, which uses that idea as the corner-stone of its creed.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

While business improves but slowly, and confidence returns at a very laggard pace, the looker-on is naturally disposed to conclude that there is no improvement at all. The conclusion, however, is erroneous; as any one can see who will take the pains to compare the present with the periods of six months or a year ago. The change progresses very tardily, and is not perceptible while it is going on; but by looking back it is easy to perceive that we are steadily going forward to a better and more encouraging condition of trade.

The shrinkage in values, embracing the prices of labor and of the raw materials used in manufactures, as well as in manufactured articles and in real estate, has been and is the great drawback to an immediate return to prosperity. If we could all instantly have accommodated ourselves to the changes wrought by the panic of 1873 there would have been less friction in the working of business machinery and a quicker return to an active resumption of trade; but that was not done, and it will be some time, yet, before everybody becomes reconciled to what is inevitable and unavoidable. On this account, if on no other, the work of recovery must necessarily be slow.

The panic of 1873 did not, like all previous panics, impoverish the people generally. The farmers of the East and West and the planters of the South have, with occasional exceptions, had good crops for years past, and, the currency of the country being unaffected by the panic, they have not felt the effects of the business revulsion, at least not severely. The agricultural interest has probably been as prosperous in 1873, 1874 and 1875 as in any three years previous; and, except where the farmers with surplus means have been tempted to invest in unremunerative stocks, the resources of the agriculturists remain unimpaired. Their purchasing power has not been materially reduced, and if, under the first influences of the panic, they were driven to economize in every available particular, they must, at some time, become active purchasers again, and their ability to purchase being unquestioned, the future, as it regards them, is full of encouragement.

The present condition of trade, then, does not spring from any poverty or misfortunes that have overtaken the agricultural and planting interest; nor, we may add, does it result from a scarcity of money. Our exchanges from all the business centers speak of money as abundant everywhere. In Philadelphia and New York it is quoted at 3@4 per cent. on call and 5@7 on first-class paper or collaterals; in Chicago it is quoted as "superabundant;" in St. Louis, the *Globe-Democrat* says "private capital piles up in this market without an outlet;" while Boston and Cincinnati report money as cheaper than has been known before for years.

The great difficulty is not, consequently, an impoverished market, nor scarcity of money. It consists, mainly, in want of confidence on the part of those who have money to lend, and in the paralysis induced by the shrinkage of values. Confidence is proverbially slow in its growth, and paralysis never departs rapidly from those whom it attacks. We must wait patiently for the return of one and the departure of the other; resting as easy as we can, under the assurance that a country in which money is plenty and good, and in which the agricultural interest is prosperous, cannot long be kept in an uncertain commercial condition. The future is full of promise, and we may therefore look forward to it without fear or apprehension.

Two lessons have got to be thoroughly learned, however, in this connection. The first is that we must give up the expectation of a return to former inflated values, and must accommodate ourselves to the shrinkage that has taken place; and the second is that men in business must be content with very moderate margins of profit, and not expect, as heretofore, to make fortunes in a day. The time for the latter has gone by. The soundest fortunes are those built up by slow accretions. Industry, perseverance, economy and close personal attention to details are now necessary to success; and with these, sober calculation, and judicious trading, and with contentment over small gains, we shall gradually, but steadily, return to a more substantial and lasting prosperity than the country has ever yet enjoyed.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List* of Saturday last notes as an unsatisfactory indication of trade, that local and Western buyers purchase only for immediate wants. But why should they be expected to do otherwise? Retailers have not enough confidence in present prices to buy ahead of their immediate wants; and it is better they should take, even though they buy largely at first and run the risk of losing. We do not regard this as an unhealthy indication at all, but just the reverse. It shows caution and prudence, and the total absence of a speculative spirit, and that is the first step toward the establishment of legitimate business. The *Commercial List* adds:

"There is a general disposition not only on the part of the merchants, but the balance of the community, to live prudently and make a more profitable use of their means. Capital continues abundant and cheap at all the great business centers, as just at the moment there is no safe and profitable outlet for it."

The Boston *Commercial List* speaks in a similar vein, and its comments confirm the view we took of it on upon the same subject yesterday. It says:

"A few Western dealers have made their appearance in the boot and shoe market, and in this department we may hear of some activity before the month closes. But from the information that we gather from exchanges, and on our rounds among business men, we look for a very quiet summer. A large number of people are out of employment, capital is accumulating in the banks, and collections are very hard to make. Values of wares and merchandise are still shrinking, and the amount of manufacturing is brought down more in keeping with the prices of goods, capitalists will hesitate about embarking in new industrial enterprises. Business expenses generally are too high, and a reduction of rents and salaries must be made before a healthy revival can take place."

From this the conclusion is deducible that, commercially, we are in a transition state from inflation and speculation to the more solid foundations of actual and genuine business transactions; and until this conclusion is fully recognized and accepted it is idle to look for anything but a cautious and hesitating trade. When we get down to hard-pan we shall feel that we have got upon a firm footing, and thenceforward everything will proceed more prosperously. Patience and faith will save us from anything like despondency, if we give them full play.

THE substitution of silver coin for our fractional currency, which the National Government proposes to effect during the current year, will not be, in any proper sense, a resumption of specie payments. By the coinage act of 1873, silver ceased to be the standard of value in the United States. The American silver dollar, as it had been, was then abolished, and the gold dollar substituted for it. There is, it is true, an American silver dollar now coined for our foreign trade, which is up to the gold value, but it is for use in foreign trade exclusively, and will form hereafter, no part of our silver currency. The coinage of silver coins for home circulation is now limited to half-dollars, quarters, and twenty and ten cent pieces. Instead of being up to the gold value of the French five-franc piece, as formerly, our half-dollars will equal the French five-franc piece and our twenty cent piece will be the equivalent of one franc. The five-franc piece is worth 93 cents in gold. It is easy to perceive that the silver coinage is debased to the extent of the difference between 93 and 100.

When, therefore, the silver coins of the Mint begin to replace our fractional currency, they will circulate as tokens of value, and not as standards. They will be a legal tender only for small amounts, and will merely be a convenience for small change, being, in that respect, simply a substitute for our fractional currency. They will not, to any appreciable extent, increase the volume of current money, nor is it likely that they will be sought, at their present value, for hoarding. The Director of the Mint has now six millions in silver on hand and thinks that by coining a million and a half every month the Government may begin to pay out our silver coin for fractional currency six months from now. This substitution of silver for fractional currency will be, of course, a reduction of the national debt to the amount of the substitution.

The opportunity for making this desirable change has been hastened by the action of Germany in demonetizing silver, and the probable adoption of the same policy by Holland and Belgium. Upon this point the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The substitution of gold as the standard of value by the German Empire, provided for by law of 1871, involved what may be named a process of unloading an immense silver currency. Germany, in effect, announced to the world that it was about to throw its immense stock of silver upon the market, or, in other words, to go into the market with silver as a purchaser of gold. The effect of this announcement was two-fold. It foreshadowed an increased demand for gold which would naturally seem to increase its price, but which would not in fact affect the value of gold at all, because the apparent increase would pretty nearly measure the decrease in the purchasing power of silver. On the other hand the announcement was met by European nations which maintain a double standard by limiting the receipts of silver at their respective mints. The effect of all this was to cause the exportation of German silver to the East Indies, where it is a favorite medium of exchange. But the effort of Germany to unload its silver, coupled with its degradation as a standard of value and the limitations imposed upon its receipt at the mints of the countries where two standards prevail, has decreased its purchasing price below the lowest point to which it has hitherto fallen. It is not impossible that the result of the matter will be the discarding of silver as a standard of value throughout Europe—an event that would inevitably work a further and considerable decline in the price of the metal."

THE way public opinion is sometimes manufactured is shown by the following extract from the Chicago *Tribune*. From this it appears that seventy-six bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, worth $76,000 in cash at the time they were given, were transferred to three editors in New York, one of them belonging to the New York *World*, and $44,000 to other persons not named, for the sole purpose of getting favorable editorial notices for the road, and advice as to the safety of investing in its bonds. The $120,000 thus invested for "puffs," doubtless secured the sale of the bonds of the road, to the amount of $9,000,000, the market value of which, at the present writing, is nine cents on the dollar. The *Tribune* says:

"Some weeks ago, we published the report of the Master in Chancery appointed by the United States Circuit Court to inquire into the condition of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad. It will be remembered that the Master reported that the aggregate bonded debt, with unpaid interest, exceeded $11,000,000, and that the assets were about $1,000,000. In this report he stated that a large sum in bonds had been distributed by the Treasurer to purchase influence in selling the rest of the bonds. This morning we publish a report of the evidence of the Treasurer, to the effect that he thus paid out 120 bonds of $1,000 each, the bulk of which were given to three persons, whom he names, connected with newspapers. He paid forty bonds to Mr. Henry C. Bowen, editor and proprietor of the New York *Independent*. He paid twenty bonds to David Millis, writer of the money articles in the New York *World*, and sixteen bonds to Maurice Meyer, editor of *Handels-Zeitung*, of New York, a commercial paper circulating largely in Germany. He states that these bonds were given to write up the character of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis road and its bonds. Millis, he says, exchanged his bonds for cash. He says these persons all applied to him in a peculiar way, leaving no doubt in his mind that upon his giving them the bonds depended whether he should have their influence and support."

THE verdict in the libel case of MOORE vs. BARR, rendered on Saturday last, struck every one as unnecessarily severe, as well as vindictive. The excessive damages allowed will probably induce the Court to set the verdict aside on that ground. The charge to the jury was explicit as to their duty to award to the plaintiff such a sum as they might find that would compensate the plaintiff for the actual damages inflicted upon him, but the Court expressly refused to charge that it was their duty to find punitive or vindictive damages. The libel was unquestioned; but the jury's place, under the charge of the Court, was to indemnify the plaintiff, not to punish the defendant. No one will pretend that the plaintiff has been damaged by the libel to the extent of ten thousand dollars, and the verdict must consequently be regarded as rendering damages not warranted by the law and the facts in the case.

In one respect the verdict will do good. It will teach a certain class of papers that they cannot indulge in vituperation and personal abuse with impunity. There is a legal remedy for that kind of thing, and the men injured by newspaper abuse are beginning to find it out. A respectable newspaper has no need to get down into the gutter and fling mud and filth at those whose acts it discusses. It can say all it has to say in a severe way, without being offensive or intemperate; and with that style of writing no sensible man will quarrel. Verdicts of this kind, therefore, while clearly excessive, will still work out a good result in teaching the press to use a milder tone and confine itself within the bounds of personal decency.

MR. W. M. GROSVENOR, formerly of the St. Louis *Democrat*, and a leading Liberal in 1872, writes to the New York *Tribune* a letter confessing the utter failure of the Independent or Liberal movement in Missouri. He says:

"When the Independents lifted disenfranchisement from the necks of the Southern sympathizers in 1870, they quickly found that the old fires of hatred, though long buried, were yet alive. But they hoped these rekindled flames would quickly burn out in the open air of political freedom. Much was done to check them while the campaign of 1872 was pending. But after its close they were seen plainly enough. Blair was thrust aside to make room for a man much more acceptable to the majority. Union men, and especially Germans, were quietly crowded out of influence or place. The Democratic party became more and more distinctly controlled by the Confederates and by the Catholics. Repeatedly, in order to save the school system, Independents who still acted with the Democrats were forced to oppose the party's candidates."

More than this. "The government of both State and city under the Democrats had been shamefully corrupt." The recent city election in St. Louis compels Colonel GROSVENOR to ask:

"What if they conclude that Republican frauds and false decisions in Louisiana are no worse than Democratic frauds and false decisions in St. Louis? What if they conclude that whether Catholicism threatens free schools elsewhere by ruling the same party? What if they conclude that the party which links itself in frauds with the worst whisky thieves of this Administration is not preferable to the party which exposes and discards such men?"

A SINGULAR, but not surprising, instance of Democratic mismanagement and corruption is furnished by the Fourth ward, of the city of Scranton, which is a very Democratic stronghold. The entire tax levy of the ward for school purposes has been squandered in the payment of commissions to the tax collectors and fees paid to sundry attorneys in suits brought for and against the board! The poor teachers are thus left without a cent. They have been teaching for four months without pay, and they cannot be paid until a new levy is made. We hear of numerous instances in which the public money has been squandered upon Democratic pets, but this is the first instance in which the thieves have taken the whole sum levied, leaving nothing for the purpose for which the tax was imposed. It was, however, a legitimately Democratic transaction, and the men engaged in it are representative Democrats in Luzerne county.

THE late cold rains had one good effect, at least. Wisconsin was pervaded in every part by the chinch bug, and all the spring grain was threatened with destruction, but the rain put an end to the pest. The State is said, also, to be almost entirely free from grasshoppers. Only a moderate grain crop is expected, however.

The Earth's Distance from the Sun.

Prof. G. B. Airy, the English Astronomer Royal, has received from the French observers of the transit of Venus the first results of their calculation of the angle of parallax, making it 8,879 seconds. This corresponds to a solar distance of 92,100,000 miles in round numbers. No particular dependence can be placed on this result (which is also carried only to three decimal places), the object of so many posts of observation of the transit being to select the best corresponding of independent observations, the variance of which, it is hoped, will be on this occasion very slight. The calculations of Encke, based on the transit of 1769, made the earth's solar distance 95,360,000 miles, the parallactic angle being 8,577,116 seconds. That was the accepted distance in the text books of fifteen years ago. Astronomers got to be dissatisfied with it, and with the help of later observations cut it down to 92,000,000, against which there has been for the last two years some rebellion as yet too high a figure. One of the immediate effects that a discovered inaccuracy of a million miles or so would have upon the general public would be some little upsetting of other solar distances in this particular planetary system, with trifling alterations among the distances of the fixed stars.

GENERAL AND PARTICULARS.

Sometime, when all life's lessons have been learned,
And sun and stars forever more have set,
The things which our weak judgments here have spurned,
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet,
Will flash before us out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deepest tints of blue;
And we shall see how all God's plans were right,
And how what seemed reproof was love most true.

Chicago boys and girls use $190,000 worth of school books annually.

Pittsburgh doctors are in despair. There will be no green apples, this year.

We govern our passions; but in general we let the passions first have a trial.

The public library of Chicago contains 40,000 volumes, which are read by 23,000 registered borrowers.

The great question in Brooklyn: Can the jury ignore the test o' money?—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Red Cloud parts his hair in the middle, and he says he can lift the scalp off the head of any one who doesn't.

Never mind where you work; care more about how you work. Never mind who sees, if God approves.—*Spurgeon.*

In deciding questions of truth and duty, remember that the wrong side has a crafty and powerful advocate in your own heart.

Bismarck might have permitted the Baltimore *Catholic Gazette* to circulate in Germany, since it has no circulation at home.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that "unwritten law" is a very vague phrase. Perhaps it is; but it has been a very effective one.

If Toombs has the roster of his slaves yet in his possession, he can call the roll at the foot of Bunker Hill monument on the 17th. No one will molest him.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler is the authority for the statement that there is less drunkenness among the negroes of the South than among the whites of New York.

A Nebraska paper, after reviewing the railroad land-grab situation out there, devoutly exclaimed: "Thank heaven this State has no more land to be stolen."

Henry Wilson is just now the recipient of much praise from the New York *Tribune*. We hardly know whether to think worse of Wilson or better of the *Tribune*.

The cold holds on in some parts of New Hampshire with a tenacious grip, as a farmer from Bradford in plowing on the 8th inst. found "the ground frozen a foot thick."

The *Levant Herald* reports the death of a female slave in the Sultan's haremlik at the advanced age of 110 years. The deceased entered the palace in the reign of Sultan Abdul-Hamid.

The Providence *Press*, speaking of progress made in the Rhode Island Legislature on the liquor bill, says: "It looks now as if we should have a license law with local option attached."

The New York *World* claims that Governor Tilden has been attorney for more than half of the railroads north of the Ohio, and quaintly adds that "*Many of them became insolvent.*" No wonder.

Two small boys were before Justice King of Preston yesterday, charged with the heinous offense of calling William Armstrong a "sundflower." They were found guilty and fined one cent each.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

"People think this Boyton's a great swimmer," remarked William Allen, "but they ought to have seen me at the time of the flood. Swim! Oh, I guess not!" and the old man made "frog motions" and winked.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The Tennessee river went through the strange freak of rising some eighteen inches and then ebbing and flowing like the ocean for about four hours at Loudon, the other day, and nobody can tell what was the matter with it.

"Are offensive smells unhealthy?" is the latest problem. It seems strange with all the devotion to science which characterizes the present age, that no savant has yet passed his summer vacation in a sewer to test this important question.

Rev. J. P. Newman, of Washington city, has declined to serve as one of the Black Hills Commissioners, notwithstanding he was requested to do so by the Sioux chiefs while in Washington. He has a splendid head of hair, and does not want to lose it.

Massachusetts has a law forbidding any one to bear arms in that Commonwealth, without permission, unless as a member of the State Militia. Hence the Governor had to send permits to bear arms to those military companies from other States which propose to attend the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill.

In regard to shortages in money packages sent to the Treasury for redemption, the Washington *Star* says the bank officials are as often chargeable with error as the Treasury officials, and that in a dozen cases banks have been notified of errors in their favor, ranging in amounts from one hundred to five thousand dollars.

The Philadelphia "Press" is startled by the fact, as shown by statistics, that within the United States there are no less than 18,000,000 head of hogs. Exclusive of aged toothless persons, and young infants, and those who abstain from pork as an unclean thing, there are now living in the United States just about 36,000,000 human beings, which gives to each of them just half a hog for his personal consumption. There are many, however, who eat but little pork, and this enables others to go the whole hog, without disturbing the general equilibrium.

PERSONAL.

Massachusetts has a State Senator to be proud of. William C. Lovering, of Bristol county, returned $250 to the State Treasury, because he had been absent a third of the session on account of illness.

The New York *Sun* has discovered that the name of the young editor of the *Tribune* is not Whitelaw Reid, but Jacob W. Reid. That accounts for his controlling disposition to make a [illegible] of himself.

The couple married in a balloon to advertise Barnum's show did not live together three weeks. He bored her to tears, the auburn-haired bride broke his nose, and the theory of the eastern current is still unsolved.

A couple in Indiana united in what they called marriage, to be binding "provided our mutual love-natures ever blend as now;" but it was provided to be terminated by the wish of either party, if love shall ever cease to be mutual."

Mr. Francis Galton has been comparing schoolboys in town and country, and announces that at the age of fourteen the average rural pupil is an inch and a quarter taller and seven pounds heavier than his city cousin.

If Col. D. R. Anthony, recently shot at Leavenworth, Kan., finally recovers, it will be owing in a great measure to the good nursing he is receiving at the hands of his sister, Miss Susan B. Anthony.

James L. Seeley, of Canadaigua, N. Y., who was the Know Nothing candidate for Congress in his district in 1854, is now an inmate of the Steuben county poor-house. He was formerly a resident of Dundee, Yates county, where he did a large business, enjoyed unlimited credit, and was considered quite wealthy. Intemperance ruined him.

OHIO NEWS.

There were eighty deaths in Cincinnati during the week ending on the 5th inst.

The State Medical Society will convene in annual meeting at Put-in-Bay on June 15th.

Job Pence, a farmer, for unknown reasons cut his throat with a razor, and died, near New Paris, on Saturday.

A few days ago, at Ada, a daughter of William Ansley, aged fifteen years, was thrown from a horse and killed.

A lady named Hoff, aged eighty-one, was burned to death, by her clothes taking fire, in Germantown, Montgomery county, on Saturday.

Judge Pillars is credited with the honor of administering the oath to the first lady practitioner of the profession of law in Ohio—Miss Nettie Cronise, of Tiffin.

Henry Partridge, proprietor of the Partridge House, in North Lewisburg, was found dead on Thursday morning. It is supposed he died of heart disease.

At Delaware, Saturday, a man by the name of John Garner, while walking on the street, stepped on a stone slab that was laid over a cellar for a pavement. The stone broke in two, he fell into the cellar, and half of the stone fell on him, causing death in about eight hours.

On Tuesday afternoon last, as an adopted daughter of a Mr. Huffman, who resides a few miles from Findlay, was riding a horse through the town, it became frightened at some boys who were playing ball, and threw her, breaking her jaw and otherwise injuring her, which resulted in her death in about an hour afterward.

A Mr. Cummens, of Bellaire, has a cane made of wood cut from the first apple tree ever planted in the Virginia Valley. The head is of silver, and bears the inscription, "Valley of Virginia: first improvement, 1732," and consequently is 143 years old. It is very dry and light, never having been painted. The present owner received it from his grandmother.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

Josiah Kirby, of Cincinnati, makes 125,000 bungs daily.

Hunnewell (Ky.) furnace is blowing, making eighteen tons per day.

The puddlers are working double turn at all the mills in Mercer county, Pa., orders for merchant iron and nails being plenty.

A company for the manufacture of tacks has been organized at Rockford, Ill., with a capital of $25,000. Operations will begin this week.

Louisville, Ky., is rejoicing over the formation of a company which is to establish a cotton factory in that city. The capital stock is $100,000.

Detroit has 422 manufactories with a capital of $13,250,000, whose products last year aggregated $20,182,375, and which employed 11,116 hands, whose wages amounted to $5,538,700.

All the machinery for the cotton mill at Evansville, Ind., has now arrived from the East. It has taken seventy-five cars to transfer all the contrivances used in spinning cotton. The immense factory will be in operation by the middle of June.

The manufacturing industries of Milwaukee may be stated in brief, as follows:

Number of establishments	700
Total capital invested	$13,000,500
Total number of employees	6,133
Aggregate annual wages paid	3,000,000
Total value of annual production	23,528,500

In digging for coal at Wyandotte, Kansas, the workmen have struck a vein of gas which, in its escape, produces a roaring noise which may be heard a long distance. It is estimated that at least 250,000 cubic feet of inflammable gas escape from the aperture daily.

Operations at Barree Forge have been indefinitely suspended since the death of Mr. Munger. The heirs are not of age and the legal representatives refuse to proceed. This throws over two hundred employees out of work. This is very sad.—*Huntingdon, Pa., Journal.*

The New York *Tribune* says a revival in trade is manifest. "With the warmth of spring it declares, "There has come a rapid development of retail business, and leading houses find their sales much exceeding those of last year. In fact, the general testimony is that the spring trade may put a quietus on the cry of hard times."

There are in Milwaukee at present eighteen establishments devoted to manufactures in iron, with an aggregate capital invested of $3,850,000; these give employment to 2,260 men, who, for the most part, are skilled workmen, and who receive wages during the year to the amount of $1,570,880. The aggregate value of annual production amounts to $7,300,000.

The cordage company, organized and opened in Springfield, Ill., to make rope from the Indian mallow weed, had a few weeks since abandoned the attempt, it having proved a failure under the management of the then superintendent. Subsequently the company secured another superintendent, and on May 5th a most excellent quality of rope was produced, and the scheme is now pronounced a success.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says: The report for the month of May shows that the shipments of lumber from Williamsport reached a total of 28,455,768 feet, an increase of 368,708 feet over the shipments of April. The trade is not encouraging by any means. For the same period last year—five months—the total amount sent to market reached 110,485,047 feet. This year the footings only aggregate 71,480,358, a decline of 39,004,689 feet.

A comparison of the last report of the coal tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad with that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is interesting as showing how very much greater is the amount of coal transported by the former than the quantity carried by the latter. During last week the Baltimore and Ohio Company carried 33,294 tons of coal, and during the year 502,944 tons. During the week the Pennsylvania Company transported 68,335 tons of coal and 8,086 tons of coke, and during the year 1,263,707 tons of coal and coke.

There is great excitement just at present in Allegheny township, Somerset county, Pa., over discovery of what is believed to be a nickel mine located on the farm of Christian Barkel. A bag full of the quartz was smelted, and nearly five pounds of the metal obtained therefrom. The Somerset *Democrat* states that several gentlemen from Dunbar Furnace, Fayette county, have leased one hundred acres of land from Mr. Barkel, paying one hundred dollars to obtain the lease, and agreeing to give a royalty of one-twentieth of all the metal obtained. There seems to be no doubt that the substance is actually nickel, and a new source of wealth is about to opened out in that county.

The *Iron Age* says that American stamped goods—pails, cooking pots, etc., stamped out of tin plates, iron plates afterwards tinned, etc.—are superior to any made in the world, both for form and finish. Descriptions of several articles are given, which, says the *Age*, cannot be made in any other country. Among these is a pail with vertical sides, nine inches deep and thirteen inches in diameter, struck from a single piece and finished so as not to show a wrinkle. Much of this seamless stamped ware is finished so perfectly that all hints of plating with silver and nickel, but the goods are necessarily cheap, and do not admit of hand finishing, nor can they bear the expense of costly trimmings. These goods, even when they are made of British plate, can be profitably exported to markets in which they compete with French, English and German goods.

In conversation with several prominent iron men of the Lehigh and Schuylkill Valleys, a few days since, we were convinced that there is no hope for an immediate resumption of work at the many idle furnaces along these valleys, even though resumption should take place at once in this coal region. Many furnace men [illegible] the trouble [illegible] experienced in procuring coal—preferring to run at an actual loss on their manufactures to incurring the great expense of blowing out and in again. Having blown out, however, they will not go into blast until there is a decided improvement in the iron market. Mr. H. S. Eckert, one of the leading furnacemen of the Schuylkill Valley, probably expressed the sentiment of the great majority of iron masters when he said that his company would not go into blast this year unless there was a great advance in the price of iron. The prospects of this advance are decidedly unpromising at this time.—*Minersville, Pa., Republican.*

STATE NEWS.

Thomas Taylor died in Philadelphia on the 11th inst., aged 103 years.

Allentown is to have a grand Centennial fair, commencing to-day and lasting over Thursday.

Benjamin Coffin and Nicholas Lott, aged respectively eighty-five and eighty-four years, died in Reading last week.

On Friday night burglars blew open a safe in a jewelry store at Marietta, and took goods therefrom valued at $1,200.

Jonas Boyer, farmer of Newberry township, York county, hung himself on the 9th inst. Cause, financial embarrassment.

Charles Eisenhard, a farmer aged fifty-five, near Allentown, was killed on the 10th inst. by the falling of a large tree he was trying to cut down.

The Gettysburg *Compiler* says the wheat crop in Adams county will yield ten to twenty per cent. more than the average, according to present prospects.

A Lancaster county man a few days ago put in the ground 2,700 tobacco plants. The succeeding day he found all but seventeen destroyed. The cut worm had been there.

Edward F. Gay, who was a member of the corps of engineers who surveyed and located the railroad between Philadelphia and Columbia, in 1829-30, and for many years sustained a high reputation in his profession, and occupied high railroad positions, died in Philadelphia recently, aged seventy-two years.

Carbon from the Earth.

M. Gautier, in his recent work on chemistry, estimates that there are annually extracted from the bowels of the earth and consumed 130,000,000 tons of coal, containing on an average 75 per cent. of carbon; 98,000,000 tons of carbon being, however, annually transformed into 356,000,000 tons of carbonic acid, and assuming, as a moderate calculation, that the remaining cases of combustion—wood, oils, etc.—represent the fifth of the preceding quantity, it follows that manufactures, navigation and domestic economy pour into the atmosphere the prodigious quantity of 427,000,000 tons of carbonic acid a year. In the volcanic regions of the globe carbonic acid escapes from craters and fissures in actual torrents, producing a mass of gas ten times greater than the preceding.

CAPTAIN EADS has had compiled the following interesting and scientific data concerning the Mississippi river, the work at whose mouth he has already begun: 1. Quantity of water discharged by the river annually, 14,883,360,636,880 cubic feet. 2. Quantity of sediment discharged annually, 28,188,083,892 cubic feet. 3. Area of the deltas of the river, 12,300 square miles. 4. Depth of the delta, 1,056 feet. 5. The delta, therefore, contains 400,378,429,440,000 cubic feet, or 2,720 cubic miles. 6. It would require for 1 cubic mile of deposit, 5 years and [illegible] days. 7. For the formation of 1 square mile, of the depth of 1,056 feet, 1 year and 1½ days. 8. For the formation of the delta, 14,268 4-5 years. 9. The Valley of the Mississippi from Cape Girardeau to the delta measures 15,000 square miles of 150 feet depth. 10. It contains 160,000,000,000,000 cubic feet, or 451 1-2 cubic miles.

THE Missourians have tried the grasshopper as an article of food, and found him delicious; but the culture of a Missouri Pewk, in the matter of eatables, is not of the most exalted kind.

WONDERS OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

A March of 700 Miles Across the Desert—An Old Delusion Exploded.

[From the New York Sun.]

CAMP OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN EXPEDITION, February 27.—We arrived at our present halting place in New Dongola (the Soudan), 1,650 miles up the Nile, a few days ago. We came up the Nile in dahbiehs, as far as the second or great cataract, to Wady-Halfa, then disembarking our command, we had a hard and exhausting march across the Great Nubia desert on camels. The distance is over 700 miles, and riding the "ships of the desert" so far was an experience long to be remembered. All that has been written about the patient and docile camel is humbug. He is simply the most vicious and unmanageable among the beasts of burden. He is never satisfied with anything, and is always howling and yelling like mad. He invariably gets up before you are fairly on him and comes down with a "whop," just at the time and place not wanted. My first experience at Wady-Halfa tossed me several feet over his head. However, in a few days I learned their tricks, and can now get the best of them. We were delayed in getting away from Cairo through various causes, and expected to have been far beyond here before the hot weather set in, which it has done with a vengeance. It is 104 degrees in my tent, which is located under a huge sycamore. Telegraphic dispatches just received from the War Office direct us to remain here until further orders, and everything indicates that we may go into permanent camp here and stop till October.

On the journey here we passed by the most interesting antiquities of ancient Egypt. The temples at Beni-Hassan, Esneh-Edfoo, Thebes and Luxor; the Island of Elephantine, and Aboo-Sumbel. At the ruins of the temple erected at Philae under the cartouche of Tiberius Caesar is that of General Desaix, who followed the retreating Mamelukes far beyond the first cataract in 1779, after the battle of the Pyramids. Utter poverty and nakedness are the characteristics of the inhabitants hereabouts. The natives live in huts constructed of dried mud and thatched Halfa grass. A girl here is generally a full developed woman at twelve. The women wear around their waists a fringed skirt about a foot long, made of hippopotamus hide. Many are handsomely formed, with beautifully molded busts and limbs.

Outside of the military programme of this expedition, which is the conquest of the Kingdom of Darfoor, the expedition has several scientific objects, such as the thorough exploration of the Lake Albert, Nyanza, under the equator, and geological surveys.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republicans of Snyder county have nominated the following ticket: Associate Judge—Daniel Gemberling; Sheriff—Jacob P. Bogar; Commissioners—John Romig, Joel Row; Treasurer—Henry Benfer; Auditors—Ner B. Middlesswarth, Daniel Dieffenbach.

The Democratic newspapers call Colonel Rawle a ring candidate, and are not at all pleased with his nomination. And if they are pleased it is not very likely that the Republicans would be. The same papers will be less satisfied with his election next fall.—*Norristown Herald.*

The friends of Robert E. Monaghan, of West Chester, claim that he can be now the best prospect for securing the Democratic nomination for Governor. He has been a very warm partisan, and during the war made himself obnoxious to all politically differing with him. He would be easily beaten.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

Following are the Republican nominations in Butler county, as declared on Saturday: Associate Judge—Robert Story; Sheriff—M. H. Byerly; Prothonotary—Reuben McElwain; Register and Recorder—S. P. Shryock; Clerk of Courts—L. M. Cochran; County Treasurer—David Cupps; County Commissioners—Robert Barron and W. A. Christy; County Auditors—R. R. Cross and T. A. Templeton.

Democratic candidates for Governor are being brought out in all parts of the State. The list so far comprises the following names:

- Ex-Gov. William Bigler, of Clearfield.
- Col. James P. Barr, of the Pittsburgh *Post.*
- Hon. Wm. P. Jenks, of Jefferson.
- W. H. Stenger, of the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit.*
- Gen. W. W. H. Davis, of the Doylestown *Democrat.*
- Gen. W. H. Witte, of the Philadelphia *Commonwealth.*
- William M. Breslin, of the Lebanon *Advertiser.*
- Dr. A. H. Light, of Lebanon.
- Hon. Jas. H. Hopkins, of Washington.
- Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.
- Ex-Gov. Curtin, of Centre.
- R. E. Monaghan, of Chester county.
- Senator A. H. Dill, of Union county.
- Judge Trunkey, of Venango.
- A. C. Noyes, of Clinton county.

Ohio.

CUYAHOGA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—A SURVEY OF STATE AND NATIONAL POLITICS.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—The County Democratic Convention met here to-day and appointed twenty-seven delegates to the State Convention which meets in Columbus on the 17th instant. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the constitutional protection of all classes in their religious opinions; declaring that the Democratic party is the champion of any sect or creed; condemning ecclesiastical interference in State affairs, asserting that the authority of the civil government should be paramount in its legitimate sphere, favoring free education for all, opposing any division of the school fund, and pledging the faith of the Democracy to the preservation of the common school system; expressing opposition to [illegible] laws, declaring that the Adair liquor law is contrary to [illegible] and instead of aiding temperance, has been an instrument of oppression, corruption and extortion and therefore should be repealed; favoring a judicious license law, declaring that gold and silver are the only reliable permanent legal tenders, favoring an early resumption of specie payment, and a well adjusted tariff for revenue.

California.

RENOMINATION OF CONGRESSMAN HOUGHTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—S. O. Houghton, of San Jose, was renominated for Congress from the Fourth district of California by the Republicans.

Ohio.

FRANKLIN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, June 14.—The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated John Clysoom and George L. Converse for members of the General Assembly, Senator Thurman, John G. Thompson and twelve others were elected delegates to the State Convention. No resolutions were adopted.

General.

The Kentucky Republicans are making strong efforts for a coalition with the Grangers of the State, and a union in several counties has been consummated.

The "Independent Reformers" of Illinois have concluded not to nominate a State ticket, this year. It is probably more profitable to them to play the bushwhacker.

Brutus J. Clay, a relative of the great Henry, will be the Republican candidate for the Legislature in Madison county, Kentucky. His head is said to be level and sound.

The St. Louis *Republican* suspects that Mr. Thurman would not weep copiously in case his uncle William Allen should receive a few votes less than General Hayes. But he might then have a big mourning in 1876, on his own account.

The Utica *Herald*, noticing the demand of the National Temperance Convention, at Chicago, for a prohibitory amendment by Congress, says that Congress is as likely to subsidize a railroad to the moon as to interfere with the sale of liquor in the States.

The Albany *Times* says: "The next Democratic President must be a man whose loyalty to the Union has never been questioned, and who must be sound on reconstruction, sound on finance." Thousands of Democrats would read this and exclaim, "Why, we might as well have a Republican and done with it?"

The Washington correspondent of a Western Democratic journal writes somewhat sneeringly "that there is a tidal wave of reform just now sweeping over the official elements here. Nothing is more fashionable now than reform." It is a healthy fashion, nevertheless, although no Democrat is ever likely to follow it.

Senator Morton is confident that the Republicans will carry Ohio at the next election, by a large majority. He thinks the Liberal or Independent party will return to the Republican ranks again. The leaders have always claimed to be Republicans, and there is no logical reason why they should remain in the neutral ground or go to either party, while the causes which brought about the separation three years ago have, measurably, passed away.

Mrs. Lincoln's Insanity.

The insanity of Mrs. Lincoln seems to have been caused by a too continuous dwelling upon the ideas of spirit communion and spirit manifestations. During the last year of the war, [illegible] and "communications" at the White House, our lamented President Lincoln an interested observer of the phenomena. He, too, if reports are true, had a full share of the superstitious, like those of certain historical characters of old Rome, [illegible] attention. Such was the [illegible], greatly [illegible] by the gratifying [illegible] of his skeptical reason and practical common sense. So not so his wife; she let the thing develop and permit it to absorb too much of her thoughts, until it unbalanced.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Duration of the Term—Re-eligibility.

NO. II.

Governments, national or State, are clothed with no powers except such as concern the community as such; and here is a partition of powers. Those which concern the whole community—the people of the United States as a nation—are intrusted to the National Government, and these are properly called national powers. Certain other powers of a municipal and domestic character are vested in the State government. In the complex scheme of American government, we have the national—sometimes improperly called the imperial power—lodged in the Federal Government, and the municipal or domestic power in thirty-seven separate governments; and yet each of these governments is supreme, in the limited and American sense of that term, within the sphere of its powers. Hence it is that what is called elsewhere indivisible sovereign power, is in part exercised by the National Government—in part by the State, and in part reserved to the individual as his inalienable right. As respects the exercise of the power delegated to the government, national or State, its legislative will and action must be found to accord with the written Constitution, otherwise it is without effect. We have in the United States a conservative power which does not exist in any other country. Judicial tribunals have jurisdiction and are charged with the duty of declaring void any act of Congress which transcends the granted powers of the government. An act of Congress which has passed through all the solemnities of legislation will be declared null and void by the Supreme Court of the United States, if found to be an excess of power not granted by the Constitution. State legislatures are held within the orbit of their granted powers by the same conservative force. Here the judicial power rises higher than the legislative or executive, and the slightest tendency to usurpation is immediately arrested. It is frequently said that the Government of the United States is supreme within the sphere of its power—that the State is sovereign within the limits of its Constitution; but it must be borne in mind that the orbit of movement of each is limited, and that there is a constitutional power in both, which ascertains and declares that limit under the written Constitution, and that it can enforce it and controls legislative and executive action. Sovereignty and legislation are not, therefore, convertible terms in the United States. As before stated, no other republic was ever constituted on the theory and principles of government which enter into the American scheme, and when we are told that there is a tendency in legislative power to usurp, it is not sufficient proof of the statement, as respects American government, to tell us what has happened in other countries. When Dr. Franklin affirmed "that the executive will be always increasing here as elsewhere, until it ends in a monarchy," he spoke without the light of American experience. Franklin had been in England in the earlier years of the reign of George the Third, when that monarch was trying to carry on a purely personal administration. For a time he succeeded in keeping the Marquis of Bute at the head of the administration, in defiance of the wishes of a majority of both The Whigs and Tories. Franklin had seen the younger Pitt, at the age of twenty-five years, without any experience in statesmanship, made Prime Minister by the mere personal will of the King. He did not live to see the personal will of majesty entirely subordinated to the popular will. If he could have foreseen that, in the nineteenth century, royalty in England would become a mere pageant, impotent to control legislation or administration; that a ministry appointed by a sovereign could not stand twenty-four hours unsupported by the House of Commons; that British monarchs would be compelled, by stress of popular power, to place even their personal enemies at the head of the ministry; that both King and Lords would be obliged in every popular measure to yield to the Commons who, alone, would declare whether there should be peace or war, and what the policy of the nation should be, he probably would have felt less alarmed at the supposed tendency of the executive to engross the functions of government. In Franklin's day, Dunning moved a resolution in Parliament that the power of the King "had increased, was increasing and ought to be diminished," and the same King was twenty years afterwards so absolutely dominated by the Houses of Commons that he complained that he was despoiled of nearly all of his prerogatives. The history of Europe since 1789 shows a constant weakening of the executive power, even in absolute monarchies. It is not strong enough for the purposes of good government in either France or Spain, and no one will claim that the present Czar of Russia can exercise the absolute powers of the former sovereigns of that country. Our own experience will show that the Executive Department of the Government is weaker than the Legislative, and constantly exposed to the encroachments of the latter. There has never been a contest between Congress and the Executive, in which the latter has not been weakened and practically shorn of some of its power. Happily for the country, these conflicts have been few and at wide intervals. The first five Presidents were, for the most part, in accord with Congress. Four of these were the acknowledged heads of a great party, the majority in the National Legislature, and consequently there was little occasion for collision. But the administration of John Quincy Adams, which was as pure and as able as the country has ever seen, was quite subordinated by the legislative branch, and pressed within the narrowest limits of executive power. It is said that President Adams had the support of the banking and moneyed interests of the country, and yet, he was unable to make any considerable show of strength in the Presidential campaign of 1828 against his popular competitor. He did not even attempt to displace hostile office-holders, and in the last year of his administration was practically despoiled, by a hostile Senate, of the constitutional power of the Executive to fill vacancies in office. His appointments were held over, and in many cases were never acted upon, for the avowed reason that the administration was not, politically, in accord with the Senate, and that the appointments ought to go to the succeeding administration, which would better reflect the party views of the Senate. In the Presidency of General Jackson, the executive power would seem, at first view, to have been considerably strengthened. It was not so in reality. This great man carried into the Presidency the partisan views of a great popular chief, and administered the executive branch, as respected appointments to office, on the avowed doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils." Consequently all persons in office hostile to the dominant party were removed and their places filled by partisans of the administration. Most of the appointments were made on the recommendations of members of Congress, and reflected the personal wishes of the legislator rather than those of the President. General Jackson had more than one sharp conflict with Congress. There was a party division on the question of rechartering the United States Bank, and soon thereafter was followed the President's veto of the bill to recharter that institution. There was a considerable defection from the administration ranks on the nullification question and the passage of the celebrated Force bill, which was recommended by the Executive. In the former case the question was, very truly, settled by a popular verdict, and in the latter the defection was made good by the patriotic support of a portion of the Whigs under the lead of Mr. Webster. But there were, really, not conflicts between the executive and legislative departments of the Government, as such. There were, rather, political divisions and disturbances in the party of which the President was the acknowledged chief, and his action was supported by a very decided popular opinion. It cannot, therefore, be said that the executive power was strengthened even in the hands of Andrew Jackson, who had, perhaps, as much force of will and as much popular support as any person who has ever filled the Presidential office. John Tyler was the first President who came into conflict with the executive and legislative branches in direct collision. Abandoning the party which elected him to office, or, as some say, discarded by that party, he attempted the experiment of building up, by mere executive power and influence, a political organization on which he hoped to be retained in the Presidency for another term. The Presidential scheme entirely failed. The President was not able to procure his appointments to office, and, instead of being able to form a party on the basis of executive patronage, he was reduced to a precarious dependence on his political enemies in the National Legislature for the most ordinary support in administration. In the language of a distinguished statesman of that day, he became "an object of hatred to the Whigs and contempt to the Democrats."

The administration of Millard Fillmore may be regarded as a reasonably successful one; but it proceeded upon a very strict view of the Executive Department of the Government in accord with the Legislature. The President was compelled to abandon the decided and cherished convictions of a lifetime in obedience to the will of a majority of Congress, as respected the compromise measures of 1850 and 1851. A large and influential section of his former political friends in Congress refused to follow him, and he was compelled to recruit support from the opposition ranks. Few Presidents have made greater efforts, by means of executive patronage, to obtain a renomination, but Millard Fillmore was not able to obtain a renomination from his party.

The memorable struggles between President Johnson and the Congressional majority are so recent as to be within the memory of most readers, and it is unnecessary to present the details of the conflict. It is sufficient to state that the President had a policy of his own which he wished to enforce; that he attempted to build up an administration party by means of executive patronage, and that the attempt resulted in signal failure. Very few of the "eighty thousand" office holders whom he found in office were willing to support his projects, [illegible]. Threats of removal, promises of continued administration favor were equally impotent, and the President was not able to carry through Congress a single administration measure. The patronage of the executive was abridged, and [illegible] of removal under the "tenure-of-office law," and the President narrowly escaped impeachment and deprivation of office. Even some of the Cabinet officers were understood not to share the President's views, and limited their responsibility to the mere administration of their respective departments.

"Indeed, our political history from 1789 to 1874 is strewn with the evidence of executive defeats in encounters with the legislative power. Washington, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant, Presidents strongest in popular support, as well as those who were weakest in the public confidence, have alike had their nominations to office rejected by the Senate. The administration of Buchanan was greatly crippled and embarrassed by the refusal of Congress to pass an appropriation bill, and no administration has ever been able to overcome the watchful jealousy of executive power which has characterized every single Congress since 1789.

INSANE DELUSIONS.

Can a Belief in Spiritualism Be Regarded as Such?—The Question Before the Supreme Court of Maine.

The case, Robinson against Adams, in the last volume of Maine Reports, just published, is a very interesting commentary on the question whether a belief in what is popularly called Spiritualism is, in its legal aspect, an insane delusion. The case was before the court by an appeal from the Probate Court of Sagadahoc county, admitting to probate the will and codicil of a lady, and is thus summarized by the Portland *Press*:

Mrs. G. was a widow, and lived in Topsham at the time of her death. Her only surviving child was the appellant in this case, a daughter, who married a Mr. Robinson, a young lawyer just beginning practice in Bloomington, Ill., where they have since resided. Mrs. G. was a woman of property, the estate being worth nearly $30,000, and was determined not to squander her possessions on her son-in-law and his family; indeed, from her visits to the house of Mr. Robinson, and from all her relations with his household, she conceived that animosity and bitterness of feeling which is supposed to pervade the typical mother-in-law. After she became a spiritualist she received the strong conviction that he was under the influence of a peculiarly malignant evil spirit, by whose aid he was able to obtain complete spiritual dominion over his wife's heart, so that he could, while standing in the garden or in some remote vacant lot, "weave his web about Mary Ann's mind," even when the said Mary Ann was in conversation with her mother, and that he thus estranged her wholly from her filial affection. Mrs. Robinson had said that she received communications from her dead husband, "like advice or letters from a friend in some foreign port," and that such communications were unfavorable to her son-in-law. With this state of feeling she made her will in 1866, in accordance with the advice, as she said, of her dead husband. The terms of the will and subsequent codicil were long and complicated, but the intent and result of it were to carry out the intention of the mother-in-law, and exclude her son-in-law from "the control of a dollar of her property." She tied her estate up in trusteeship and gave only small annuities to her daughter. Mrs. R., her daughter, contested this will as being obtained by undue influence, and on the ground that the testatrix was not "a person of sound mind" when she made the will. This brought up the issue among other questions, whether or not the belief of the testatrix in spiritual communications was an insane delusion if it influenced her in making her will. The case came up on exceptions to the rulings of the judge at the trial of the cause to the jury. The opinion in the case is drawn by Judge Kent. Probably no case in the reports hinges more upon the metaphysical and theological than this, although strictly only the legal bearing of the facts is in discussion. The case occupies forty-five pages of the sixty-second volume of Maine Reports. The counsel for the appellant held that the testatrix was laboring under such delusions when she made her will as to constitute partial insanity; that she "believes something to exist which not only did not exist, but of which she had no evidence sufficient to satisfy a healthy mind;" that the judge ought to have instructed the jury that a belief in Spiritualism is such an insane delusion as to invalidate a will made under its influence, and ought to have assumed that Spiritualism is nothing but "mischievous nonsense," which, if believed in, constitutes a partial insanity. But the judge left it to the jury to say whether or not the beliefs which the testatrix entertained constituted an insane delusion, instructing them on this point as follows: "If she believed that spirits did communicate with human beings, [illegible] a very large number of people in the [illegible]. Then comes up the difficulty of your being able to say that because we think a thing absurd, therefore it is a delusion. Before you say a thing is a delusion you must have evidence that it does not exist." The full court held substantially that this instruction was correct, and refused to set aside the verdict. The court held also that it was not incorrect to instruct the jury that they might decide the same with relation to so-called spiritual communications as to advice from an ordinary source, that is, that the testatrix might think she received advice from dead friends and yet not yield her wishes and opinions to such advice, and so not be unduly influenced. The court did not meddle with any theological discussion of Spiritualism, nor by any means decide that Spiritualism is not a delusion, but simply said that it was a question of fact what effect such a belief had upon a given person, at a given time. The belief might produce monomania in one mind and not disturb the healthy action of another.

Old Bill Allen's Diary.

[From the Burlington (Ia.) Hawk-Eye.]

Despite the Chicago *Journal's* pointed and conscientious article about "sneak-thief journalism," brought out by the publication of what purported to be extracts from B. F. Allen's private diary, we feel that enterprise in journalism is better than conscience, and thus actuated by a desire to keep pace with the journalistic progress of the day, we have committed the same fault for which the *Tribune* was berated. We have obtained possession of the diary of Gov. Allen, of Ohio, from which we submit a few extracts. How we obtained it we do not say, because, as the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina, "If we told where we got it you would soon be unable to obtain any information."

Some of the entries in this interesting manuscript are written in conjectural Caldaic hieroglyphic characters, and are evidently [illegible] written when the venerable old Foghorn was a boy. The dates of the entries are, in many cases, illegible. One of the first paragraphs reads:

"There's thunder to pay over at the Isaacs'. Old Isaac got tight last night, and father says there was a fearful row about dividin' up the property. Jake got more of the pipe, an' he has skedaddled, and Esau is ravin' up and down the yard with a shot-gun. I wish I was a man and could hunt with a paint-brush tail to ride after the sheep."

At a somewhat later date, he writes:

"We're gone to move to Egypt; no rain here again; all grass all burned up; sheep a dyin'; corn $1.75 a bushel, and the devil to pay. Jake and named Anthony was over her last night and [illegible] that we can pull up stakes an' go down to Egypt an' grow up with the country."

Another entry is partly erased, and only sufficient can be deciphered to tell the first flutterings of a boy's heart in the awakening of the tender passion:

"Went home from spelling school last night with Miss Anthony. Found out her first name, Susie. Sweet name, Susie. Wonder if she will wear spectacles for me? She said she had a mission, and that no dream of love should thwart her in fulfilling it. I wonder—"

But the boy Allen, wiser than his great financial namesake, never put all his wonderings and musings on paper. A few more of these pages are blotted and blurred with tears. Then follows a long blank, the diary evidently being neglected during a period of some great sorrow, and then the entries are in a manlier tone, as though they might have been written by a man.

"It can never be. Ma says she is old enough to be my aunt, and pa says she was a big girl in school when he was a boy. Ma says she wears false teeth, and [illegible] top-knot as big as an onion, and she declares she is a woman's rights woman. Alas, Susie—sweet Susie, dream of my heart's first love, farewell. She gave me when we parted a [illegible] for female suffrage to remember her by, and said we would meet again."

Another entry is dated at Samaria, and reads as follows:

"There was a fellow came up here the other day from Syria. He had the small-pox, worst way, and the people chucked him into the river for coming out of quarantine without a permit, and they say it actually cured him. His name was Naaman, and he belongs to the regular army, a [illegible], and is assistant [illegible]."

"At a pleasant little party the other evening, over at Jehosabads, the occasion being the 1,283d anniversary of Miss Anthony's birthday. She told Jozacher she knew me 988 years ago. [illegible]."

"Miss Anthony's father died yesterday, and she is now a lone orphan."

"One of the companions of my boyhood, a fellow named Moses, whose father had a contract on the pyramids, died yesterday. He used to play with me in the very morning of his youth. Alas! in the midst of life we are in death. I trust I will not be too old before I attain the requisite age to run for a Democratic President!"

Another entry [illegible] can be deciphered as follows:

"B. C. 329. I have received a lucrative and responsible appointment under the government of Egypt, and enter upon my duties to-day. I am stationed in the Pharos at Alexandria, and it is my duty to blow in foggy weather when the sailors cannot see the reefs, or to transmit government messages to the commanders of the mail packets to Phoenicia and countries on the borders of the Mediterranean. As this is a life appointment, and [illegible] jurisdiction [illegible] injury to my voice. [illegible] my manhood, and cast my vote for [illegible]."

IN Washington city, the other day, a colored laborer found in digging about ten feet below the surface an old Washington medal, now quite rare. It is of copper, about three inches in circumference, and has on one side a profile bust of Washington, with the words, "Gen. Washington, Inscribed to his memory by D. Eccleston, Lancaster, MDCCCV." In the center of the other side is a raised figure of an Indian, around which are the words, "The land was ours. He, Washington, laid the foundation of American liberty in the eighteenth century. Innumerable millions yet unborn will venerate the memory of the man who obtained their country's freedom."

LOTTERY.

New and Novel LOTTERIES!

$12,000........for........$2 00
$12,000........for........$2 00
$100,000........for........$20 00
$100,000........for........$20 00

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!

On the 15th Day of Each Month during 1875, will be Drawn the $2 SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY!

Capital Prize. $12,000.

10,290 Prizes, Amounting to $100,000.
TICKETS ONLY $2 00.
TRY A TICKET IN THIS LIBERAL SCHEME.

$1,200,000 in Prizes.
Capital Prize, $100,000!
11,590 Prizes, Amounting to $1,200,000!

Will be Drawn........June 30, 1875
Will be Drawn........Sept. 30, 1875
Will be Drawn........Dec. 31, 1875

Whole Tickets, $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5. Prizes payable in full and no postponement of drawing take place.
Address for Tickets and Circulars,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
P. O. Box 2446. ST. LOUIS, MO.
TThs*

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private and Urinary Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail; it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private, and free Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE," 144 pages, fine illustrations; cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address WHITTIER MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!

ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary,

No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays from 2 P. M. to 7 P. M.

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN

CURES all Private Diseases without the use of Mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees to cure "Spermatorrhea," or "Seminal Weakness in from 2 to 7 weeks time. Office No. 618 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in St. Louis in 1837.

Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, etc., of Seminal Weakness, Female Complaints, Syphilis and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in plain, sealed Envelope on receipt of stamp.
TThs*

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post paid) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth st., St. Louis.
MWF*

MANHOOD RESTORED—A VICTIM of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York.
MWF*

Who Killed Them?

ABEL'S Vermin Exterminator!
It has no Equal for Banishing
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
They come out of their holes to die. (It don't get hard or useless by age.) Manufactured by
CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

EVERYTHING IN THE GARDEN.
SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES.
Twenty-five Choice Varieties of Flower or Vegetable Seed sent by mail for $1 00.
Eight Choice Monthly Roses by mail for $1 00.
Send for our Illustrated Catalogues, which contain descriptions and instructions for planting. Catalogues free.
Benj. A. Elliott & Co.,
Dealers supplied on liberal terms. 114 Market street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Excelsior Lawn Mower,
FOR 1875.
Simple in construction, easy draft, light weight, and the only Lawn Mower that can be used successfully in cutting borders. Every machine guaranteed to work satisfactorily.
SAMUEL HARE & SON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
WS* 129 LIBERTY STREET.

12 ACRES OF LAND
IN LOTS OF ONE ACRE EACH,
FOR SALE.
The undersigned, Executor of the Estate of JAMES N. McDONALD, deceased, will sell 12 Lots of Land, containing one Acre each, late the property of said deceased, situate about one-half mile from Dawson Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. This Land is of good quality, lies well, and each acre fronting on the public road leading to Dawson Station. Terms—$100 per single acre, or $900 for the whole, payable on or before the 1st of April next. This is a rare chance for any person or persons wishing to go into the fruit or gardening business, as it is within one mile of the great Coal and Coke Region. HENRY GALLEY, Executor, P. O. address, Dawson Station, Fayette county, Pa.

TREES, TREES, TREES
We are now offering for sale the following Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grapevines, Shrubs, Roses, Green House and Bedding Plants at following low prices, now at the grounds, Mount Lebanon Cemetery, three miles south of the city of Pittsburgh, on the old Washington road: 30,000 5-year-old Apple Trees, at $15 ⅌ 100; 30,000 4-year-old Apple Trees, at $15 ⅌ 100; 15,000 2-year-old Peach Trees, at $15 ⅌ 100; 12,000 1-year-old Peach Trees, at $12 50 ⅌ 100; 15,000 2 and 3-year-old Cherry Trees, at $30 ⅌ 100; 5,000 2 and 3-year-old standard Pear Trees, at $50 ⅌ 100; 2,000 2 and 3-year-old Dwarf Pear Trees, $40 ⅌ 100; 1,000 2-year-old Plum Trees, at $50 ⅌ 100; 40,000 Ornamental Trees. We have now issued a new Catalogue for the Spring delivery. Call or send by mail for descriptive list. Address 129 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
HENRY BOCKSTOCE, Supt.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.
New and Second Hand Steam Engines and Boilers on hand and for sale. New Engines from 4 to 80 horse power, made to order. Portable and Tubular Boilers a specialty. Persons wanting anything in our line would find it to their interest by calling on or addressing
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
33 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
172 WYLIE STREET, PITTSBURGH,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.

For Sale at Our "Farm Agency,"
75 VIRGINIA FARMS,
Some for exchange. Also, the Alex. Russell Farm, five miles of Bulger, Washington county, Pa., 181 Acres, 150 cleared and tilled, balance in No. 1 Timber; 4½ foot vein of Coal; splendid Barn, House 10 Rooms, Orchard, &c. Price, $100 per Acre, in payments. J. H. STEVENSON & CO.,
198 Penn avenue, near St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NORTHERN AND BRITISH COLONIES
IN SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA.
Cheap Lands, Fine Climate, Good Society, Schools and Churches Everywhere.
PROTECTION FROM LAND SHARKS.
Address Secretary Southside Immigration Society, Farmville, Prince Edward county, Va.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. JONES, DECEASED—NOTICE—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of George W. Jones, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims or demands against said estate will present them duly proven to
CELIA C. JONES,
2712 Carson street, or to
F. M. ROBERTS,
At American Iron Works, Twenty-fourth ward.

EPILEPSY OR FITS cured by the use of Ross' Epileptic Remedies. Trial Package free. For circulars, evidence of success, etc., address ROSS BROS., Richmond, Ind.

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.